

**ASSAM
PURE INDIA TEA**

Kinnock restates commitment on removal of US nuclear bases

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday reaffirmed his commitment to the defence policies on which the Labour Party fought the general election last June, including the removal of American nuclear bases from Britain.

Although the difficulties that Labour had encountered over defence were acknowledged as contributing significantly to the size of its electoral defeat, Mr Kinnock was making clear that the defence issues, unlike others such as the European Economic Community, he did not envisage a significant modification in the party's position.

In an interview on BBC Radio's *The World This Week*, Mr Kinnock was asked whether the manifesto commitment to withdraw from nuclear weaponry and to remove the bases within the lifetime of a parliament would be a plank of its campaign next time.

He replied: "I think that a commitment of that nature will very definitely be there." He added that it would be accompanied by a commitment to send back cruise missiles to the US and to suspend the Trident missile programme.

Mr Kinnock said that Labour was pledged to maintain and improve Britain's modern conventional defences within Nato but to secure that end "we cannot engage in the expenses and risks that go with trying to sustain ourselves as a nuclear power".

He added that as a result of withdrawing from the status of a nuclear power Britain would be looking for, and he believed

getting an accelerated response from the Soviet Union and the United States on force reductions.

In the course of a wide-ranging interview Mr Kinnock expressed renewed confidence about his party's prospects with the improvement of its electoral standing since his election as leader.

He said that there was "a fresh sense of purpose" in the party which was demonstrating itself in an attacking style in the Commons and in the campaigns which the party was running in the country.

Mr Kinnock conceded that there would be differences of opinion over strategy because Labour was not a monolithic party like the Conservatives or a "big club" like the Alliance.

He emphasized the importance which Labour attached to next June's European elections and said that its path over the next three or four months would be to push down the standing of the Alliance "until they are the minority party they deserve to be".

The elections were not the most important benchmark of Labour's performance but they were a qualifying test which would demonstrate whether the party's recovery was tangible.

"They are a step on the way to securing government at the next election," he said.

Mr Kinnock explained that his aim since his election had been to concentrate on the business of building foundations, the most important of which were party unity and improvements in organization.

Shipyard crisis talks at Acas

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Talks resume tomorrow at the London offices of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) aimed at averting a national strike by shipbuilding workers due to start on Friday.

Both sides had separate meetings last Friday with Mr Dennis Boyd, chief conciliator of Acas, and agreed to adjourn the talks, amid pessimism about their outcome.

Despite strong misgivings at Acas and among officials of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, Mr Graham Day, chairman of British Shipbuilders, will not attend tomorrow's meetings, it was confirmed yesterday. Mr Day has gone home to Canada for a holiday and plans to return on Friday.

The state-owned company has offered a £7-a-week productivity deal in return for the adoption of a "survival plan" which includes radical changes in working practices. The unions want the new methods to be phased in, but the management is seeking their immediate introduction where practicable.

Seven fight over chess lead

From Harry Colombeck, Chess Correspondent, Hastings

Never has there been such a evenly contested premier tournament at Hastings as the Ace Grandmaster Tournament, now almost a third of its way through. At the end of round four on Saturday seven players - half the players in the tournament - were sharing the lead with 2½ points each.

They were Albert and Kadrian from the United States, Com from Hungary, Karlsson from Sweden, and from England.

Next came Fiacnik (Czechoslovakia) with 2, Mestel (England) 1½ and one adjourned, Short (England) and Ivanov (USSR) 1½, Suba (Romania) 1 with one adjourned, and two grandmasters, Gurevich (USSR) and Sax (Hungary), with a half point and one postponed game.

Mark Hebden, who had been leading the tournament until Saturday, suffered his first defeat in the event at the hands of Alburt.

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The balloons go up: Women at Greenham Common celebrated the new year by releasing balloons tied with messages of good will. They tried to float the "web of peace" into the air base, but it crashed into the trees. Thames Valley Police said the demonstration was peaceful, but earlier five women were arrested for allegedly obstructing the highway and one for being drunk and disorderly. (Photograph: John Voos.)

Spotlight turns on safety

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The public inquiry into plans to build the first pressurized water reactor (PWR) in Britain at Sizewell, on the Suffolk coast, enters its second year this week.

When the hearing started last January it was expected to last about eight months. But, only one of the main areas of controversy, the question of need and economics, has been covered in the first 12 months. Hence, some long-suffering observers have joked that the inquiry is likely to cost more than the proposed nuclear power station.

The extra time is expected to double the cost of the inquiry, much of it accounted for by the additional legal fees, research and administration falling on the Central Electricity Generating Board. The final bill for the CEGB alone will be over £10m.

When the inquiry opened the CEGB estimated the cost of building an American type of PWR station at Sizewell as £1,170m. Several things have happened in the intervening period, which could put the ultimate figure nearer to £1,500m.

It is difficult to judge whether the supporters of the scheme or the objectors have made most headway at the inquiry. Serious flaws have certainly been shown in the CEGB's case that additional electricity is required to meet the country's growing demand for energy.

Even if the demand does grow as predicted by the board, which is unlikely unless there is a considerable surge in the economy and in traditional energy-intensive industries, there are doubts whether the building of more power stations is the way to meet it.

Plenty of evidence put before the inquiry showed how conservation measures, seriously applied, could postpone the need for additional generating ca-

capacity for many years, and at the same time reduce the demands for non-renewable fuels.

The most effective method of energy conservation in the electricity supply industry is to use combined heat and power generating stations, whereby the heat discarded in cooling water of the conventional power station, whether nuclear or fossil-fuelled, can be harnessed to provide process heating for industry, and district heating for homes and offices.

Those groups which have challenged most fiercely the CEGB's economic case - the Council for the Protection of Rural England, the Town and Country Planning Association, the Stop Sizewell Association, and the Electricity Consumers' Council - will be encouraged by a new study of power station costs.

From their viewpoint it provides an apt prospect to the first year of the inquiry. For it concludes that in nearly all countries - the main exceptions are France and Japan - a coal-fired station begun today would be cheaper to build and operate than a nuclear one.

The analysis made for the Worldwatch Institute describes how nuclear power development has fallen victim to rising construction costs and to a slowdown in the growth in demand for electricity. Those are among the factors which have led to the cancellation of 87 nuclear stations in the United States over the last eight years.

But the study also serves as a preface to the second round of the inquiry, for that the proceedings turn to the safety of design and operation, and to the impact on the environment.

According to the Worldwatch report, a prime reason for cost overruns (and they have been

most severe in the US, West Germany and Britain) is the need to introduce more safety equipment. That contributes significantly, although not totally, to increases in figures for the last decade showing that the amount of concrete, piping and cable used in the average nuclear plant has doubled.

The Labour content in building has tripled, and the increases in costs have been above the inflation rate in all countries, even in the two model nuclear countries of France and Japan. As the inquiry resumes on Thursday the arguments will begin on the most complex part of the project, concerning the safety of the design of the PWR.

Sizewell is particularly controversial because it would be Britain's first PWR power station, using technology developed in the US. Until now Britain has relied on 'home-grown' nuclear technology developed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and exploited commercially by the CEGB and the South of Scotland Electricity Board.

A fundamental difference is seen in the British approach compared with the American choice of technology. The first British generation consists of Magnox reactors and the 10 advanced gas-cooled reactors (AGRs) being brought into operation.

The reactor vessel of the gas-cooled type is a prestressed concrete structure built on site. The reactor vessel of the PWR is a factory-made steel container comprising several massive forgings welded together.

The design of any station in Britain has to be licensed by the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate, and it has requested

Cruise missiles are 'ready for use'

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence finally confirmed yesterday that the first of the ground-launched cruise missiles at Greenham Common, Berkshire, are now operational.

Although the ministry refused to give details, it is believed that 16 of the missiles are now operational. They are the first of 96 cruise missiles due to be based at Greenham over the next two years.

Unless agreement is reached between the United States and the Soviet Union on the reduction of intermediate range nuclear weapons, those at Greenham will be followed from about 1987 by a further 64 at Molesworth, near Huntingdon.

They are part of a Nato plan, agreed in 1979, to deploy 464 cruise missiles in five countries in West Germany, of which there is no disarmament agreement with the Soviet Union.

It is an essential element in the operation of the cruise missiles that in a period of tension which might lead to war, the missiles will be deployed in the countryside many miles from their home base.

Having successfully completed the first stage of the deployment programme at Greenham, the next test to the Ministry of Defence will be to find a means of practising this emergency deployment.

The Greenham "peace women" have made it plain that they will do all in their power to frustrate such movement, and have already embarrassed the ministry with their breaches of security.

The three women who last Tuesday spent three hours in the base's air traffic control tower came much closer than ever before to provoking a

situation in which an American serviceman is shot by an American serviceman.

By the women's own accounts, when they decided to draw attention to their presence in the control tower they were apprehended by a very frightened, armed American serviceman. The combination of intruders, a handgun and fear must momentarily have created a highly dangerous situation.

The Ministry of Defence has taken a contradictory position. On the one hand, it says, quite correctly, that the women did not go near the really sensitive areas close to the cruise missile installations. But on the other hand, there was the kind of confrontation with an American armed guard which is supposed only to be possible in the most sensitive areas of the base.

Security is provided by both British and American personnel, with the outer defences being manned by British civilians and servicemen.

Concern has been expressed in Parliament and elsewhere about the legal position of American servicemen in Britain.

Their activities are covered by the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, and foreign forces stationed in Britain have an obligation to conform to the British law, there are limits on the British courts' jurisdiction.

Where an offence is committed by a foreign serviceman while on duty, or where the offence affects only the property or other personnel of his home country, the primary right to hear the case rests with his military authorities.

These arrangements have led to allegations that British courts can be clocked and thwarted by the United States military authorities.

Secret documents released

News of Churchill stroke censored

By Peter Hennessy and David Walker

Secret papers released from government archives today show that a "palace guard" of officials surrounding Sir Winston Churchill set out in 1953 to hoodwink both the public and members of the Cabinet over the extent of the Prime Minister's incapacity.

The fact that Churchill in June, 1953, suffered a stroke was successfully hushed up. The archives show how a medical bulletin written by Churchill's doctors for publication was censored. Their report spoke of a "disturbance of the cerebral circulation"; the phrase was crossed out and instead the announcement baldly said that Churchill "is in need of a complete rest".

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Tomorrow: The wrangle over ITV; Malayan emergency

Churchill's serious infirmity was carefully disguised by Mr (later Sir) John Colville, his principal private secretary. Only "trusted" press photographers were given access during Churchill's convalescence; Sir John staged a Churchill's first public appearance after his stroke, assiduously measuring the distance that Churchill would have to walk while in public view.

He wrote to Churchill: "If you walked using your ordinary walking stick with the gold top I am sure that nobody would notice you were not walking perfectly normally."

brock (Daily Express), Bracken (Financial Times) and Camrose (Daily Telegraph), who were all close personal friends of Churchill.

They helped to draft the anodyne version which was then put before Mr R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Salisbury, a senior Conservative, and Sir Norman Brook, Secretary of the Cabinet; they agreed that the innocuous version was better in case Churchill recovered.

Few of Churchill's other political colleagues were informed. Among them was Lord Swinton, the minister responsible for government public relations, who worked hard at suppressing stories in the press of the Prime Minister's ill health.

In one memorandum a civil servant reportedly reported to Swinton that "no suggestion of any specific form of illness had appeared anywhere". Of all newspapers only the *Liverpool Daily Post* and *France Soir* were sniffing out the truth.

The cabinet in late June was blandly informed by Mr Butler that Churchill was suffering from "overstrain" and so would have to cancel a summit with President Eisenhower scheduled to take place in Bermuda - for which the official papers show, Churchill rather vainly ordered the movement from Jamaica of an entire army unit plus band to provide an honour guard.

Churchill's idiosyncrasies are amply illustrated in the 1953 Cabinet records, most of which are now available under the 30-year rule. Papers referring to intelligence matters have been withheld. There are other gaps, too, in the Cabinet's notes - some possibly referring to the

sensitive issue of Princess Margaret's relationship with Group Captain Peter Townsend.

Churchill took upon himself a sizable role in organizing the Coronation of the young Queen Elizabeth, a subject to which the Cabinet devoted long hours. Churchill went to lengths to ensure that his own escort on the procession was made up of Hussars dressed in pre-1914 uniform.

Meanwhile in Cabinet there was a wrangle over whether the nation could afford to dress the Coronation in new blue uniforms - which would, one minister said, provide employment in the textile industry. There was also the vexed question of whether or not rationing should be permitted, given that rationing was still in force (it was).

Next was the pressing issue of who deserved a free lunch (at public expense) on Coronation day.

The Cabinet committee on Coronation preparations chaired by Lord Salisbury was intensely worried lest members of both houses of Parliament slip into the free buffet being provided for VIPs in Westminster Hall and so dodge paying the 36 shillings a head (£1.80) charge for the parliamentary lunch.

Churchill was all for largesse. Best, he insisted, had to be available for the common people at refreshment stands along the procession route.

The official papers show that Anglo-American relations were far from smooth. At one point Churchill intervened to stop a Foreign Office move to send the way towards Chinese membership of the United Nations on the ground that "we should be well advised to go to great lengths to avoid any further cause of Anglo-American misunderstanding at the present time."

Sir Hubert Graves, British Consul-General in Saigon, in a dispatch to London dated January 27, 1953, wrote: "There is, or should be, plenty of accurate information about Vietnam for it to be unnecessary for The Times to feed the English reader with nonsense about Communist land reform, improvement of conditions in the rebel army, etc."

Mr Heren said yesterday: "It is just the Foreign Office talking out of the back of its head again."

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Union move to break NGA-Shah deadlock

By Our Labour Reporter

A fresh union initiative will be launched this week in an attempt to resolve the Stockport Messenger dispute which led to the sequestration of the National Graphical Association's £11m funds.

Mr William Keys, general secretary of the biggest print union, Sogat '82, and chairman of the TUC's printing industries committee, will urge both the NGA and Mr Eddie Shah, chairman of the newspaper group at the heart of the conflict, to accept a potential deal which existed at the end of last November.

The settlement would mean that a closed shop would be accepted by Mr Shah at Stockport and Bury - two of his three plants - and that seven journalists who took sympathetic action with the NGA would be reinstated.

The so-called Stockport Six - NGA men who have been on strike since last July to put pressure on Mr Shah to agree to a closed shop at all his three plants - would be the subject of a new deal which Mr Keys refused to disclose yesterday.

Mr Shah's third plant at Warrington, which has been the scene of mass picketing and violence, would remain "black" by the NGA as a non-union shop.

The initiative is an attempt to get the NGA "off the hook", as it were, by supporting from left-wing unions before Christmas have failed materially to alter the situation.

Meanwhile, a special meeting of the TUC's employment policy and organization committee has been called for Friday.

INLA offers amnesty to police informers

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

The Irish National Liberation Army yesterday offered an "amnesty" to police informers and said that those who did not take advantage of it within seven days would face "deadly consequences".

The security authorities in Northern Ireland see the amnesty - the first such offer by the INLA since it was formed in the mid 1970s - as a sign of increasing concern among terrorist leaders at the effective use against them of informers, the so-called supergrasses, whom the Royal Ulster Constabulary prefer to term "converted terrorists".

Thirty supergrasses have so far put about five hundred terrorist suspects - both republicans and "loyalists" - in the dock on about a thousand charges and their testimonies have resulted in the conviction of 150 people on about four hundred counts.

Hunt begins for poison peanuts

A national search has been launched to trace a consignment of contaminated peanuts which may cause cancer. They were imported from Brazil three years ago and developed toxic mould in storage before being released on the market.

The director of Warwickshire's trading standards office, Mr Noel Hunter, yesterday said that the mould, aflatoxin, attacked such organs as kidneys and liver. "It can be very harmful and lead to cancer."

Mr Hunter said the mould was not always visible but had a musty taste. Anyone who thinks they may have eaten them should contact the trading standards office in Warwick.

Drummer's home damaged in fire

Fire badly damaged the £500,000 country home of the Rolling Stones drummer, Charlie Watts, early yesterday. The living room and a bedroom, as well as antique furniture and fittings were destroyed.

Mr Watts and his family were on holiday in Thailand when the fire broke out. They had left the property in Dilton, north Devon, to Mr Kenneth Phipps and his family, who were woken by smoke and escaped unhurt.

Drive to repair faulty vehicles

Twelve police forces will soon be operating a scheme, pioneered by Nottinghamshire police to stop drivers using faulty vehicles.

When the police find a defect on a vehicle they will issue a warning that the motorist has to get his vehicle repaired and, if then passed at MOT test, they will take no further action. Nottinghamshire police say that the scheme has greatly reduced pressure on the courts.

Correction

Austin Rover's output increased last year from six cars a week to more than 14, not 40 as stated last Friday.

Overseas selling prices
Australia \$m 28.50, Argentina \$m 30.00, Canada \$m 28.50, Denmark \$m 28.50, France \$m 28.50, Germany \$m 28.50, Greece \$m 28.50, Hong Kong \$m 28.50, India \$m 28.50, Italy \$m 28.50, Japan \$m 28.50, Korea \$m 28.50, Malaysia \$m 28.50, Mexico \$m 28.50, New Zealand \$m 28.50, Norway \$m 28.50, Portugal \$m 28.50, Singapore \$m 28.50, South Africa \$m 28.50, Spain \$m 28.50, Sweden \$m 28.50, Switzerland \$m 28.50, Taiwan \$m 28.50, Thailand \$m 28.50, Turkey \$m 28.50, U.K. \$m 28.50, U.S.A. \$m 28.50, West Germany \$m 28.50, Yugoslavia \$m 28.50.

Today's Taste of Utopia

December 28th

Today's sweet taste of utopia comes with the beautiful flavour of the integrated national consciousness of the United States of America.

- President Reagan reflecting the strength of the United States - a national consciousness said: "I accept responsibility for the bad as well as the good."
- Lebanese factions continue efforts to establish accord despite sporadic violations of the ceasefire.
- South Korea to resume non-political exchanges with the Soviet Union in an effort to improve relations.
- Easing of sanctions on the Soviet Union proposed by the Japanese Prime Minister.
- Turkey and South Korea sign agreement to boost bilateral trade and to encourage joint cooperative ventures.
- "Concrete" progress made in preliminary accord between Argentina and Chile over disputed islands says Argentina's Foreign Minister.
- High Egyptian official to visit Israel for the first time in one and a half years.
- Nikkei Dow Jones average Tokyo rises to new record after heavy trading.
- US interest rates could ease in new year predict Wall Street analysts.
- Dow Jones index New York rises 13.21 points in largest increase since last month.
- Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development forecasts Greek economic recovery in 1984.
- Sugar beet crop in Great Britain sets factory record.
- 1984 agricultural output in Albania expected to be larger than last year with similar growth rates in coal, steel, and engineering - says Albanian Foreign Minister.

Modern Science, Vedic Science

Leading physicist Dr John Hagelin, Chairman of the Department of Physics at Maharishi International University, has located these qualities in the Lagrangian of the N=8 supergravity theory of quantum physics. The subjective approach of Vedic Science accounts for the growth of these qualities in world consciousness through the evolution of SATTVIA (the evolutionary impulse of natural law) emerging from the collective performance of the Tm-Sidhi programme by 7,000 experts of the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field assembled at Maharishi International University, Fairfield, Iowa, USA.

Scientific Research
Extensive scientific research on the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field collected in four volumes of 2,800 pages, has documented the growth of the evolutionary qualities of the unified field of all the laws of nature on every level of life - physiological, psychological and sociological.

Tomorrow's taste of utopia tomorrow...
Maharishi International University,
Fairfield, Iowa, 52556, USA

British Rail to make big reductions in South-east services

By Kenneth Gosling

Big cuts in south-eastern rail services from May will have to be made because passengers had not responded to efforts to get them to use more off-peak services, British Rail's Southern Region said yesterday.

Under-used services are being reduced, in most cases from three to two an hour, the region said, agreeing with a Central Transport Consultative Committee estimate of 30 per cent reductions on some services into Cannon Street, London Bridge, Charing Cross and Victoria.

Mr Martin Gill, secretary of the Transport Users' Consultative Committee for London and south-eastern areas, predicted "an avalanche of complaints" when the new timetable came out.

He said that a meeting with

British Rail was planned for this month at which he hoped protests from areas affected by the cuts might result in some of the services being resumed.

Southern Region denied lack of consultation, it had spoken, it said, to transport users' groups and to county and district councils, amending timetables where practicable.

"In one case, on the mid-Sussex line, we have produced 12 versions of the timetable in order to accommodate everybody on the line and we are now publishing the thirteenth."

"In some cases we are proving for express services to stop where they would not normally do so. We have tried to spread peak passenger services to try to get people

away from the peak but it has just not worked."

Mr Gill said that services from Canterbury, Maidstone and Hastings were affected, as were trains from Dover and Folkestone to London.

Services from stations in Kent and Sussex would have fewer trains and there would be a 25 per cent reduction in inner suburban services from areas such as Streatham, Copsford, Purley and Bexleyheath.

Victoria-Portsmouth direct services were being withdrawn, which meant that commuters travelling from places like Sutton, Dorking and Horsham would have to change trains to get to London.

Hunting can aid wildlife, Duke says

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the World Wildlife Fund, yesterday defended the Royal Family's love of blood sports. He said that "responsible" hunting was sometimes the only way to conserve wild animals.

Asked on Radio 4's *The World This Week* if it was difficult to reconcile the defence of blood sports with the general aim of preserving species, he said: "No, I think it works the other way round."

"Blood sports is rather over-stating it, but the point is that if you are involved in any kind of hunting operation on a sensible scale, the hunter is the only person who wants that species to survive."

He said he thought that hunt saboteurs and groups opposed to blood sports were misdirecting their efforts from the point of view of conservation. "But they are perfectly entitled to their animal welfare point of view. That is quite different. I am not arguing with that."

The Duke said game-keepers were essential to stop the sort of "free for all" caused by commercial exploitation and poaching.

He said Kenya had turned into a "poacher's paradise" with animals being killed indiscriminately and brutally since organised safaris were stopped.

Sandringham checks

Tight security was enforced by police at Sandringham yesterday when the Queen and 14 other members of the Royal Family went to morning service at the parish church.

Climbers warned of Highland dangers

By Ronald Faux

Twenty people died, and at least forty were injured in the mountains of Scotland last winter. The Mountaineering Council of Scotland, the sport's national body, is therefore warning the United States with some foreboding.

The weather there is often a foretaste of what is to come in the Scottish Highlands, and while nothing can be done about the climate, many of the mountaineering accidents are avoidable.

The council says it is difficult to make a good case for mountaineers after accidents that a little knowledge and commonsense would have avoided, in which the basic rules had been flagrantly breached.

Climbers should not be deceived by the modest size of Scottish hills. The weather there, could, within half an hour, change without warning from

crisp clarity to raging blizzard. Winter mountaineering has rapidly grown more popular with improvements in snow and ice climbing equipment and clothing, but Mr Bill Myles, the council's secretary, says that just as no swimmer would attempt the Channel on the strength of winning a local gala, no hill walker should explore the widest parts of the Scottish highlands in winter without a careful apprenticeship.

The council says the most common cause for injury and death is a slip on snow and ice-covered ground. Ice axes are universally carried, but very few climbers practise their emergency use, even though that can safely be done and is taught on the council's winter courses.

The main cause for alerting the rescue services is bad navigation. Everyone in the party, not only the leader, could, within half an hour, be deceived by the modest size of Scottish hills. The weather there, could, within half an hour, change without warning from

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The council says the most common cause for injury and death is a slip on snow and ice-covered ground. Ice axes are universally carried, but very few climbers practise their emergency use, even though that can safely be done and is taught on the council's winter courses.

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Far from the madding crowd: Corroon Station nestles (left), who is also the local postmistress, and her husband

Wimpey to cut cost of mortgages

By Our Property Correspondent

Wimpey Homes, one of the biggest private building firms, announced a new scheme yesterday to help house buyers. It effectively halves their mortgage rate until the end of the year.

Under the Warm Welcome Plan, Wimpey buyers will receive monthly cheques to cover half their mortgage repayments. The offer applies to the first £30,000 of any mortgage on homes reserved on or after January 1, 1984.

At the present basic rate of 11.25 per cent, the plan would bring a monthly cheque from Wimpey for more than £75 to a buyer with an average ordinary repayment mortgage of £23,000. If the mortgage rate should vary during the year, Wimpey will continue to cut the repayments in half.

Mr John Campbell, Wimpey's director of sales and marketing, explained: "Experience has shown us that buyers want sound advice, practical financial help and a well-built home. Our Warm Welcome plan will make moving into a new home even less complicated."

The plan also offers fully fitted kitchens and colour coordinated carpets, curtains, included in the price of all homes, and mortgage assistance and no legal and survey fees for first-time buyers.

A firm of estate agents in the West country has joined in the January sales by cutting the price of more than 50 properties on its books, by between 5 and 10 per cent.

John C. Webber and Son, of Barnstaple, will cut £250,000 from the market value of selected properties, mostly in north Devon and Cornwall.

Tenders must be lodged at Watling Street, London, by Thursday, 27th January 1984, at the latest

THURSDAY, 27th JANUARY 1984, at the latest

THAN 5.30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 26th JANUARY 1984

ISSUE BY TENDER

2 per cent TREASURY

PAYABLE

INTEREST PAYABLE

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Travellers' friend relishes life in the wild

By David Black

Britain's highest and most remote mainline railway station was a busy place yesterday, in spite of the lack of trains.

Every year at this time Mr Jim Morgan, stationmaster at Corroon and his wife, Christine, the local postmistress, hold open house.

Over the years, their guests have come from all over Britain, the United States, Japan, Australia, Canada and Europe to bring in the new year in the wilderness.

The station stands 1,350ft above sea level, 18 miles from the nearest road on the 60,000-acre Corroon Estate in the Scottish Highlands. It is a locale the Morgans and their four teenage daughters share only with the estate gamekeeper, his wife and his assistant.

Mr Morgan says the "outpost" spirit bred by such isolation makes for a more benign appreciation of the travelling public than is perhaps held by most British Rail employees.

Corroon might offer the services of any Inter-City station through trains from London Euston, tickets to any destination and a Red Star parcels service, but even in the summer only eight trains a day use the West Highland line.

The lack of pressure changes passenger relations from a chore to entertainment, Mr Morgan says. "Hundreds of people get off here every summer, mostly hill walkers and fishermen. You make them a cup of tea and the next thing you are pen pals and they are back at new year."

For the past five years, he and his wife have shared the signalling shift on the single track line. The former electronics engineer who helped to pioneer the silicon chip in the fifties now works an electric signalling system that dates back to 1894.

It is not a job, but a way of life, they claim. Boredom is not a problem. In a spot where the wind can drift snow to house height and the only way in and out is by crane, even the weather brings its own excitement.

"Boredom", says Mr Morgan, "is a frame of mind for the city."

Moving eye of Mrs Christine Morgan (right). (Photographs: Tom Kidd.)

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Army back in power in Lagos

Democracy fails for the second time since Nigerian independence

By Kenneth Mackenzie

"In this country there are in the end only two parties: the civilians and the soldiers."

President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria said this in 1979 just after he had won an election and civilian government was returning to the country after 13 years of military rule. He was addressing himself to the losers at the elections - there were five opposition parties then - urging them to accept the verdict of the people.

Now what he was warning against has taken place. The soldiers are back in power. Party politics are banned.

This has been described as the fifth time the military has brought about a change of government in Nigeria's troubled history since independence in 1960. But it is more appropriate to regard it as the second time democracy has failed to establish roots and survive.

The first government, under the prime minister Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, which brought the country hope for independence on October 1, 1960, foundered on the dangerous way in which Nigeria can divide itself into three - the Hausa-Fulani in the north, the Yoruba in the west and the Ibo in the east.

Sir Abubakar came from the north and maintained power with shifting alliances until January 1966. Then blatant electoral rigging and the breakdown of law and order, particularly in the west, led to young army officers moving in to seize power.

The coup was bloodless and resulted in the murder of Sir Abubakar and many other leaders. It could be said to have failed, but the surviving civilians asked General Aguiyi-Ironsi to take over.

In July of 1966 there was a second coup. General Ironsi and many Ibo officers were murdered and General Yakubu Gowon came to power.

This led to widespread anti-Ibo rioting and in July, 1967, to the east under Colonel Emeka Ojukwu, trying to become the independent state of Biafra.

October, 1966: Independence. January, 1966: First coup. Prime Minister and other leaders murdered. General Aguiyi-Ironsi brought to power. July, 1966: Second coup. General Ironsi murdered. General Yakubu Gowon in power. July, 1967: January, 1970: Biafran war. July, 1975: Bloodless coup against Gowon. General Murtala Muhammed takes over. February, 1976: General Murtala assassinated in failed coup by Lt-Colonel B. S. Dimka. General Olusegun Obasanjo takes over. October, 1979: Return to civilian rule. December, 1983: Major-General Muhammad Buhari takes power.

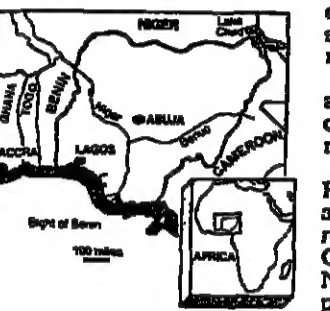
Civil war lasted until January, 1970.

General Gowon gained much credit by his policy of reconciliation after the war: "no victors and no vanquished". He also initiated an attempt to defuse the divisiveness of the ethnic divisions, by creating 12 states in place of the big regions, which later became 19 states.

He was himself the victim of a coup in July, 1975, when General Murtala Muhammed took over, with the aim of countering corruption and inefficiency.

Murtala was killed in February, 1976, in the course of a failed coup by Lieutenant Colonel B. S. Dimka.

General Olusegun Obasanjo then took over and steered the country peacefully back to the planned return to civilian rule on October 1, 1979.



Kremlin keeps up official ties

Moscow (AFP) The Soviet Union rejected the Niger military coup without comment, indicating that it will try to maintain good relations with the new leaders of a country in which it has invested heavily.

One Western diplomat specializing in Soviet-African relations commented: "The Kremlin will try to follow the crowd."

Analysts said that since the Soviet Union recognized countries, not governments, it should have no problems keeping up its links with Lagos.

Although the Soviet Union had excellent relations with President Shagari's civilian government, the official Soviet news agency Tass implicitly recognized the new military regime as legitimate.

The Soviet Union's most ambitious African development project is in Nigeria. This is the steel complex at Ajakuta, on the River Niger, which is expected to produce 6.5 million tonnes of steel a year by 1990. Several hundred Soviet technicians have been working there for a number of years.

Ghanaian regime comes to terms with reality

Accra (AFP) - Two years after it took power on New Year's Eve 1981, Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings' "Revolutionary People's" regime has come to terms with economic reality, backed by Western countries and the International Monetary Fund, in a pragmatic attempt to drag Ghana out of a chaos which has lasted 10 years.

In overthrowing President Hilla Limann, to whom he had handed over power little more than two years before after a brief military "house-cleaning exercise", Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings declared war again on corruption and politicians he blamed for the country's bankruptcy.

A "revolutionary" structure was established, "people's tribunals" were set up and "defence committees" formed in towns, villages and workplaces to ensure the success of the revolution. In foreign policy Ghana, which had been traditionally pro-Western since Kwame Nkrumah's overthrow in 1966, changed course, forming new relations notably with Libya and Cuba.

These upheavals were accompanied by calls on the population to denounce the profiteers of the old regime and a ban on political parties, leading to the flight abroad of a great part of the skilled and professional people which Ghana so lacks today, when its economic situation has never been worse.

Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings' return failed to improve the catastrophic economic situation he inherited, and in two years he was to face five attempted coups. Galloping inflation and increasing difficulty in finding ordinary consumer goods - toothpaste, electric light bulbs and tyres are all currently unobtainable in Accra - did not make his regime very popular.

Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings' awareness finally that revolutionary slogans would not rebuild the country, and that he must take even the harshest reality into account, made him decide after 18 months in power that "shock treatment" could not be avoided.

His frequent warnings that national recovery required "blood, sweat and tears" were put into effect in the 1983 budget, delivered six months late at the end of May.

Socialists denounced as police end Talbot sit-in

Paris (Reuters) - Trade unionists yesterday attacked the French Government for using police to end the workers' occupation of the Talbot car plant.

There was also muted criticism from the Communist Party, the Socialists' junior partner in the ruling coalition. The dispute itself, involving the giant Peugeot Group, Talbot's owner, remained unresolved.

The controversy began early yesterday morning when anti-riot police went to the Talbot works west of Paris and ended the three-week occupation which was in protest against 1,905 redundancies among the 17,000 workers there.

Union officials said about 100 workers, who had spent the night at the plant, left peacefully. Although the unions had been given advance warning of the Cabinet decision, they expressed shock over what they called a move against workers by a Socialist government.

"We have been extremely disappointed that a left-wing government could send in anti-riot police against workers who were asking for negotiations," Mme Nora Trehel, a shop steward said.

The pro-Socialist CFDT union attacked the move at the plant in Poissy in unusually harsh terms and threatened to draw workers from other car factories into the dispute. The union said it "condemned police intervention at Poissy's plant" and confirmed its call to all other workers in the car industry to impose negotiations

on working time and training schemes, among other subjects.

As a result of the police action, Talbot management cancelled a day-old lockout order affecting all plant workers. However, unions continued to demand negotiations on the redundancies which the Government approved on December 17.

A company spokesman said production was expected to resume tomorrow, but this could run into trouble as the CGT has asked workers to hold in-plant meetings.

M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, did not mention negotiations but did say in an apparent concession to strikers, that some redundancies would be examined on an individual basis. He agreed to discuss a scheme for immigrant workers who preferred a grant to return to North Africa rather than entering training schemes in France.

Some commentators said the unusually hard line on the Talbot case by the Socialist CFDT demonstrated the union's new strategy of dissociating itself from government policy to prevent smaller centre or right-wing unions from capitalizing on worker discontent.

As large-scale redundancies for 1984 appear inevitable in other French industries, such as steel and ship-building, the hardening of the union's position is likely to make the government's task even more difficult, commentators said.

Bomb-weary Beirut toils for truce buffer zones

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Lebanon entered the New Year yesterday in hope of a "security agreement" that would end more than eight years of civil warfare but there were several explosions and gun battles.

Emissaries of the Christian President Amin Gemayel ended 1983 negotiating for peace with Muslim and Druze leaders. Government disengagement plan could be announced this week; it would create demilitarized "buffer zones" with truce observers along what were the front lines last September.

None the less, violence marked New Year's Day, as it has done almost every day since the September 26 ceasefire.

A bomb set off at dawn destroyed the second-floor office of the French cultural centre in the northern port of Tripoli, and two road bombings were reported in southern Lebanon. The first aimed at a vehicle belonging to the Israeli-backed militia of Major Saad Haddad, injured several people south of Nabatieh; the second, directed at an Israeli patrol in Nabatieh, injured three civilians in a passing car.

Druze and Christian militias exchanged afternoon artillery fire in the Khazouh region north of the Israeli Army's Awali river line in southern Lebanon. The fighters exchanged machine-gun and rocket-propelled grenade fire in a heavy, though short, afternoon duel near Ksour in the mountains east of Beirut.

Mondale demands recall of Marines

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

Mr Walter Mondale, the front runner in the race for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination, has added his voice to those calling for US Marines to be withdrawn from Lebanon.

In a statement released at the weekend broadly criticizing President Reagan's Middle East policy, Mr Mondale said: "Force without purpose is weakness, not toughness. The vulnerability of our Marines, not preserves our credibility."

He added that after reading a Pentagon report on last October's Beirut terrorist bombing in which 241 US servicemen were killed he had concluded that the Marines "can neither fight, nor keep the peace, nor defend themselves."

For that reason he felt the US should start to withdraw immediately and complete its pullout within 45 days.

He is the first of the eight Democratic candidates openly to call for the Marines to be withdrawn. Several others, notably the Rev Jesse Jackson, Mr George McGovern and Senator Alan Cranston have said they should not be sent to Beirut in the first place.

The Pentagon report into the Beirut bombing which calls for an urgent reassessment of the US role in Lebanon, is causing both political parties to reevaluate their support for President Reagan's policy in Lebanon. Mr Tip O'Neill the House Speaker, who has been in the forefront of congressional moves last September to authorize the President to keep the Marines in Lebanon for 18 months, favours an earlier withdrawal.

He is to preside over a meeting of the Democratic Party's Lebanon monitoring group tomorrow to consider a six-month pullout deadline. Several Republican congressmen have also asked President Reagan to consider an early withdrawal. For the moment the White House continues to insist that the Marines will remain in Beirut as part of the multinational peacekeeping force until their mission is complete.

A White House spokesman said the President, who is on holiday in California, did not plan any big changes as far as the Middle East was concerned. "The President is very strong on that, very adamant."

However, there remains a widespread feeling in Washington that the Marines will pull out well before the November presidential election. This belief has been reinforced by an unnamed senior Reagan Administration official who was quoted in the latest issue of Newsweek magazine as saying that the Marines would be out before the Democratic Party Convention is held in August.

ROME: President Pertini of Italy said his new year message was that he was decidedly against allowing the Italian contingent in Lebanon to become involved in a war even a local one (Peter Nichols writes).

"If our contingent can carry out a role of peace then let it remain there. But if in Lebanon conditions become such as to unleash a conflict we must withdraw our contingent and leave only their field hospital."

He added that he was expressing his personal thinking which was not intended to influence the Government. He was, however, very clear in underlining the success with which the Italians had carried out their mission as part of the multinational force and compared their conduct very favourably with that of the Americans, French and British.



Birth of a nation: Sir Muda Hassanul Bulkiyah, the Sultan of Brunei (left) before prayers in a Brunei mosque on the eve of independence

Brunei born without fireworks

From David Watts, Singapore

The world's newest independent state was born in a low-key ceremony as 1984 began. The handover, in the centre of the capital, Bandar Seri Begawan, damped by monsoon rains was deliberately devoid of ceremonial order not to arouse undue expectations among the population of some 200,000.

There was no lowering of the Union Jack, the only real change being the assumption of responsibility by Brunei for its defence and foreign affairs, and no fireworks display. The brief independence declaration was read by Sir Muda Hassanul Bulkiyah, the Sultan, dressed in military uniform, to a crowd of 50,000.

The new government is very much a family affair. Sir Hassanul's family has ruled Brunei for the last 400 years. The Sultan holds the posts of Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Home Affairs Minister. His father, Sir Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin, will be responsible for defence and no doubt will continue to be the Sultan's principal adviser.

The Foreign Minister will be Pengiran Perdana Warir Pengiran Muda Muhammad Bol-diah. Prince Hohamad for short, and another brother, Prince Jefri, is Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports.

Making these announcements, the Sultan said he had

abolished the posts of Chief Minister and State Secretary. Both these positions had normally been held by officials outside the royal family and their abolition concentrates power entirely in the Sultan's family on the lines of the Saudi Arabian Government. Prince Mohamed has been attending meetings of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) for some time as an observer and has earned a reputation as a serious-minded man. He will quickly be called upon to attend his first Asean meeting since taking office when foreign ministers meet next weekend in Jakarta.



Meeting in hope: Mr Jackson (left) in Damascus with Lieutenant Robert Goodman, the captured US pilot

Jesse Jackson kept waiting by Assad

Damascus (Reuters) - The Rev Jesse Jackson, the United States civil rights leader and presidential candidate, said a meeting with President Assad, of Syria to try to secure the release of an American airman, had been postponed until today.

"We will make our appeal to him to release Lieutenant Robert Goodman as a humanitarian gesture, a move that would have a great impact on the American public," he told a news conference.

Mr Jackson, who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, visited Lieutenant Goodman on his visit to Lebanon, who like Mr Jackson is black, was shot down by Syrian forces over Lebanon on December 4.

Mr Jackson said he would meet President Assad and Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Foreign Minister, today but no time had been fixed. He would impress on the Syrian leader that Lieutenant Goodman's release would help the process of getting American troops out of Lebanon.

"There is a strong bipartisan movement growing in the Congress and the country," Mr Jackson said. "We must make a judgment to get out of Lebanon militarily."

"We have 1,400 troops in Lebanon, and Syria has at least 50,000. There is no will on the part of the American public to have a fight."

The US forces were not "perceived to be neutral," he said. The US position was "untenable, the role of the Marines had been expanded without congressional authorization, and they should leave Lebanon."

Pressed about the possible consequences for thousands of Lebanese civilians if a US withdrawal sparked a full-scale war in Beirut's southern suburbs, Mr Jackson replied: "We should not pull out as early as

this afternoon. There must be a process."

Ge suggested that a United Nations or Non-Aligned peace-keeping force should take over the role now filled by the US, British, French and Italian troops.

Asked if he still believed he would be taking Lieutenant Goodman back to the United States with him, Mr Jackson said: "We certainly remain hopeful so far." He had no main sign or definite hint that the pilot might be freed but the meeting with President Assad gave him hope.

The foreign press was allowed to accompany Mr Jackson on his visit to Lebanon, who like Mr Jackson is black, was shot down by Syrian forces over Lebanon on December 4.

He appeared in good spirits and his only apparent injuries were what he described as "slight shoulder dislocation and bruises on one hand" received when he ejected from his A6E Intruder jet during a bombing attack on Syrian anti-aircraft positions in Lebanon's central mountains.

Yesterday, Mr Jackson toured a Palestinian refugee camp outside Damascus and was greeted by children carrying posters with his portrait on them.

He also met Mr Khaled Fahum, head of the Palestine National Council, the parliament of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Mr Inaam Raad, a Lebanese who leads the Syrian People's Party, which advocates a merger of Syria and Lebanon.

Mr Fahum said later that Mr Jackson had asked him to arrange a session with Dr George Habbash, leader of a radical Marxist faction of the PLO, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Mr Jackson refused to say that he had asked for the meeting.

Earthquake stops the trains in Tokyo

Tokyo (AP) Reuters - An earthquake shook most of Japan last night, causing tall buildings in Tokyo to shake and temporarily halting the capital's "bullet" trains. Centred undersea well off the Pacific coast, it measured 7.5 on the Richter scale.

In Pakistan, the death toll from a powerful earthquake on Saturday in the Hindu Kush mountains along the Afghanistan border is expected to rise. Twelve deaths have been confirmed so far in Pakistan. Rated at seven on the Richter scale, the earthquake was felt over 400 miles, shaking the Soviet City of Tashkent to the north and India's Chandigarh to the south-east.

An earthquake in Guinea on December 22 killed 275 people, injured 1,500 and left 20,000 villagers homeless. President Ahmed Sekou Touré said in a radio statement.

Kabul extends army call-up

Islamabad (AFP) - The Afghan Government yesterday proclaimed fresh draft laws under which all Afghan youths over 18 are to be conscripted into the army, according to a report on Radio Kabul, monitored here.

A Defence Ministry communiqué, issued in Kabul told the youths to report immediately to the nearest garrison headquarters, or suffer punishment. A general search would be carried out to check and recruit all eligible conscripts.

Cable arrest

Lugano (Reuters) - A man has been arrested after about 120 skiers were trapped for up to 12 hours on Thursday night in a breakdown of about 30 cable cars at Bellinzona, Switzerland. Police identified him as a former employee of the company administering the cars.

\$2m jackpot

Stateline, Nevada (AP) - Mr Rocco Dinubilo, a 63-year-old grape grower from Fresno, California, was handed a cheque at the weekend for \$2,478,716 (£1,650,000) after state gaming authorities verified that he had won the nation's biggest slot machine jackpot.

Spies jailed

Ankara (AFP) - A migrant Turkish couple from Bulgaria have been sentenced to 12 years' jail for spying for the Bulgarian secret service, reliable sources said here. They were arrested in November, 1982, on suspicion of giving information about Turkish troops in Thrace.

Off the track

Portland, Oregon (AP) - Two railmen are missing after a pair of locomotives pulling a goods train ran off an open drawbridge into the Willamette river in Portland.

Hamburg blast

Hamburg (AP) - A remote-control bomb tore through the unoccupied State Statistics Bureau in Hamburg yesterday causing heavy damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility for the pre-dawn explosion.

On tap

Moscow (Reuters) - The first supplies of Siberian gas started pumping through the controversial East-West pipeline to France yesterday, Radio Moscow reported.

Aged relative

Washington (Reuters) - A cat size ape, widely believed to be Man's earliest ancestor, dates back at least 32 million years, five million more than previously thought, the US National Science Foundation said. A Duke University team found remains of the apes below lava in Egypt.

Washington warns Israel to reform its economy

Continued from page 1

Interior Ministry, the Inland Revenue Department, the electricity supply industry and the Defence Ministry. Foreign Ministry employees threatened to begin protest sanctions later today.

It was announced last night that, because of disruptions by employees of the Ministry of Labour, 20 homes run by the Government were on the brink of closure because they were running short of food for the inmates, who include 10,000 retarded people.

Against this sombre background, leading economic experts have expressed scepticism about the extent to which the proposals drawn up by Mr Cohen-Orgad represent real financial sacrifices. They point out that despite the planned cut in ministerial spending, the overall budget will be larger than the adjusted budget for the current year.

Other critics of the Government's proposed package have referred to its obscurity and to the fact that part of the cuts will be executed on planned, not existing, government activities.

Reference has also been made to the little-emphasized fact that, in terms of Mr Cohen-

Orgad's paper, *Economic policy framework for 1984-1987*, the level of government excess demand, that is, the excess of spending over revenue, will increase over the coming budgetary year. This is likely to boost runaway inflation rather than reduce it.

Mr Avi Temkin, economics correspondent of the *Jerusalem Post*, commented acidly after close study of the document, which was before the Cabinet yesterday: "If someone plans to buy a house with money he does not have and then changes his mind, he can hardly be said to have saved his money. Much of Mr Cohen-Orgad's planned budget cuts are just this sort of elimination of proposed and quite improbable expenditure."

Haddad in hospital: The Israeli-backed militia leader in southern Lebanon, Major Saad Haddad, yesterday entered hospital in Haifa, northern Israel, a spokesman said. He was admitted for routine tests (AFP reports).

Major Haddad was three months ago forced to take a prolonged rest because of general fatigue. At the time, he delegated some of his power to his deputy Lieutenant Kamal Barakat.

Two colonels killed as Salvador rebels overrun brigade base

El Paraiso, El Salvador (AP) — Left-wing insurgents killed two army colonels and at least 39 other soldiers in the biggest assault on a fixed army position since the guerrilla war began, United States and rebel sources said here.

Guerrillas showed reporters some of the 135 troops they claimed to have captured during Friday's assault on the 45th Infantry Brigade at El Paraiso, 36 miles north of the capital.

"We consider this a great success," said a rebel commander who identified himself only as Felipe. "This was a modern army base, a gringo-style (western style) fortress."

The 45th Brigade headquarters, built in 1981 with the aid of US military advisers helping the army against rebels, is one of six brigade bases in the country, and the first to be overrun by the rebels since the war began in October 1979. Each brigade consists of between 1,200 and 1,500 men.

Interviewed in the town of Tejutla, six miles to the north, Felipe said the rebels held the base for six hours and fighting lasted 14 hours in all.

Officers at the base refused to talk to reporters but a US official said Colonel Hugo Stanley Orantes and Colonel José Ricardo Vaquez, two high-ranking officers at the brigade, had been killed in the battle.

The Guerrilla commander said his men had captured 200 weapons, before setting the base on fire.

The Guerrilla radio, Farabundo Martí, said the attack was the start of a new rebel offensive.

The Defence Ministry, in a statement, said that only 250 men were in the barracks at the time of the attack, with the rest on operations against the guerrillas, but that the army had caused "innumerable casualties" in driving the rebels out.

WASHINGTON: The Reagan Administration is to make use of a big drop in the number of murders being carried out by Salvadoran "death squads" to press its case with Congress for an increase in aid to El Salvador this year and next (Nicholas Ashford writes).

According to figures provided by the Salvadorean and confirmed by US officials in San Salvador, the number of people killed by right-wing "death squads" has decreased from an average of 25 a week to three a week recently.

Vice-President George Bush emphasized the need for an end to death squad activities when he visited El Salvador last month. He pointed out that the war against left-wing guerrillas

South Africa Velvet glove slips mailed fist

As stepped-up fighting in southern Angola succeeds in offering South Africa a direct offer by South Africa to disengage its forces from the area, Michael Hornsby, Southern Africa Correspondent, looks in the first of three articles at the background to South Africa's shifting relations with its black-ruled neighbours.

Much in South Africa's schizophrenic approach to other states in the region, in which the velvet glove of diplomacy constantly slips to reveal the mailed fist of economic and military power, can be traced back to the victory of Mr Robert Mugabe in the pre-independence elections in Zimbabwe in 1980.

The revolution in Portugal in the mid-1970s, and the consequent collapse of white Portuguese settler regimes in Angola and Mozambique had, of course, been a traumatic experience, fundamentally changing the regional environment in

Fears grow on Basque 'dirty war' tactics

From Richard Wigg Madrid

A leading Spanish Army general has praised the Socialist Government for adopting a firmer approach towards terrorism.

However, with the growing alarm in the Basque region over "dirty war" counter-terrorist methods used against ETA, the praise from Lieutenant-General Fermín Casado, Captain General of the neighbouring Galicia military region, is something of a double-edged sword. The Prime Minister, who would probably have preferred to do without, Señor González, who has more than once underlined the dangers to Spanish democracy from the Basque home rule problem, is facing two difficult months in the lead-up to general elections for the second regional government there since autonomy was launched in 1979.

The so-called anti-terrorist, anti-liberation groups (GAL) have been "taking out" ETA leaders sought by the police and the issue has become a dangerous new element in the Basque elections. The "dirty war" methods are reminiscent of the Franco era and have reappeared in the past two months since ETA kidnapped and then shot dead a Spanish Army captain in Bilbao.

After the shooting Señor González declared the time for a political solution for terrorism was over and ordered the stepping up of police measures. It is a decision he may now regret.

Nevertheless, he has praised as exemplary the police conduct.

When asked about the unease among Basques on both sides of the frontier after last Wednesday's shooting, claimed by GAL, of a major ETA leader in St Jean de Luz, Señor Eduardo Solís, the chief government spokesman, observed: "This sense of insecurity is what we have been seeking for some time, though not by means of assassinations. The French authorities should end the ETA sanctuaries there."

Two warnings have come for Señor González over the alienating effects in the Basque country of such "dirty war" methods. The Prime Minister's own Socialist Party there has condemned "with equal horror and disgust" the activities of GAL and ETA. Amid street demonstrations at the weekend the Catholic bishops of Vizcaya province publicly condemned "dirty war" methods and torture practised in the region.

Meanwhile, Señor Carlos Garaicoechea the Basque Chief Minister for more than three years, sprang a surprise on Saturday on the ruling Basque Nationalist Party by declining to stand again as candidate at the coming elections.

Spectre of apocalypse ever nearer says Pope

Rome (AP) — The Pope, in a New Year's Day message yesterday, raised the spectre of an apocalypse if the problems of famine and nuclear threat were not resolved.

Speaking in St Peter's, he said he hoped the suspension of US-Soviet arms and missile talks would be "temporary and as short as possible."

"The threat of nuclear catastrophe and the plague of hunger are frighteningly on the horizon, like the fatal Horsemen of the Apocalypse."

The dual threat's come from complex phenomena of the economic, political, ideological and moral order.

"Today's world is even more marked by contrasts and tensions, which show themselves in a destructive way and in overlapping areas, in the relations between East and West and North and South."

The Pope deplored "the gap which separates the rich countries from the poor countries" and cited UN figures that every day in the Third World 40,000 children under one year old die, while another 15,000 people die every day from hunger or poor nutrition.

"The indebtedness of these (poor) countries, which has reached catastrophic dimensions, shows that each economic contrast continues and is worsening."

Later, in his weekly blessing to pilgrims and tourists in St Peter's Square, the Pope said: "On the threshold of the New Year, there is no good which all of humanity together hopes to taste, and that is peace. Peace, to make its mark in the world, requires from men the sincere force of a coherent and generous inner renewal. Peace is born from a new heart."

PEKING: In a peace overture, a senior Communist Chinese leader for the first time invited the people of Taiwan to work, lecture or study on the mainland (AP reports).

Mrs Deng Yingchao, widow of former prime minister Chou En-Lai and a member of the Politburo, also urged Taiwan to come forward with suggestions on how to achieve peaceful reunification.

"We are always ready to listen to the opinions of the Taiwan authorities and the people there on how to achieve a peaceful reunification of the country, on how to improve our suggestions and put them into effect step by step and on what conditions and discussions should be conducted and what measures should be taken."

Mrs Deng repeated past assurances that Taiwan could keep its present system and enjoy semi-autonomy as a "special administrative region" of China.

She again invited Taiwanese to visit friends and relatives on the mainland and repeated offers to exchange trade, air mail and shipping services.

TOKYO: Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, resolved to give Japan a more active voice in international affairs, saying he would make a series of overseas tours this year to make personal contact with other leaders.

"I believe in personal rapport and mutual trust with leaders of other countries," he told a televised press conference. He will visit China in March, attend a summit of industrial democracies in London in June and visit other European countries.

WARSAW: President Jaborowski of Poland appealed for Polish patriots next integrate and work for the common good," he said in a broadcast (Reuters reports).



Icebreaker: A tug pulling an oil tanker in a channel south of Detroit between Lake Huron and Lake Erie.

Bangladesh alliance to strike for democracy

Dhaka (AP) — A 15-party opposition alliance yesterday repeated its call for a nationwide strike on Wednesday to press for a return to democracy in Bangladesh.

The alliance had given the martial law regime until December 26 to accept its five-point proposal, which calls for parliamentary elections before presidential elections, the release of all political prisoners, open politics, freedom of the press and the lifting of martial law.

Talks between the Government and the alliance failed to make progress. Alliance sources said that since the Government had refused its requests, the alliance would go ahead with its strike plans.

A seven-party alliance, headed by Begum Khaleda Zia, the widow of late President Ziaur Rahman, has joined the 15-party group in supporting a strike if the Government does not move.

Meanwhile, Mrs Zia, whose alliance spearheaded the November anti-government demonstrations which led to bloody clashes with troops, denied that she had been offered the premiership. At a press conference she described as "absolutely incorrect speculation" in the local press that an understanding between the alliance and the Government had been reached and she was offered the premiership.

She said the alliance would not compromise its demands for the restoration of democracy and the holding of parliamentary elections before a presidential election.

Dhaka and Rajshahi Universities were yesterday reopened, more than a month after they were closed due to bloody clashes between members of the opposition parties and security forces around the Central Secretariat in Dhaka.

Centre closes: The Soviet cultural building appeared to have closed yesterday, more than a month after the Government ordered the Soviet Union to reduce its diplomatic staff in Dhaka (AP reports).

There was no confirmation available from either the Bangladesh side or the Soviet Embassy about the status of the cultural office, but shutters were drawn on the main gate.

Chile threat of instability mounting

From Florencia Varas Santiago

Chile has announced the drafting of a new Anti-terrorist law and the adoption of severe security measures to counteract a recent wave of extreme left-wing terrorism which has left four police dead and caused prolonged blackouts in various cities.

The enactment of this law, and the extreme left's judgment that only violence can successfully overthrow General Pinochet's military government may be the beginning of a process of "Central Americanization" in Chile with unpredictable consequences.

Peru shifts anti-terror strategy

By Colin Harding

A military reshuffle in Peru suggests some changes in strategy in the protracted counter-insurgency campaign against the Maoist guerrillas of the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) organization.

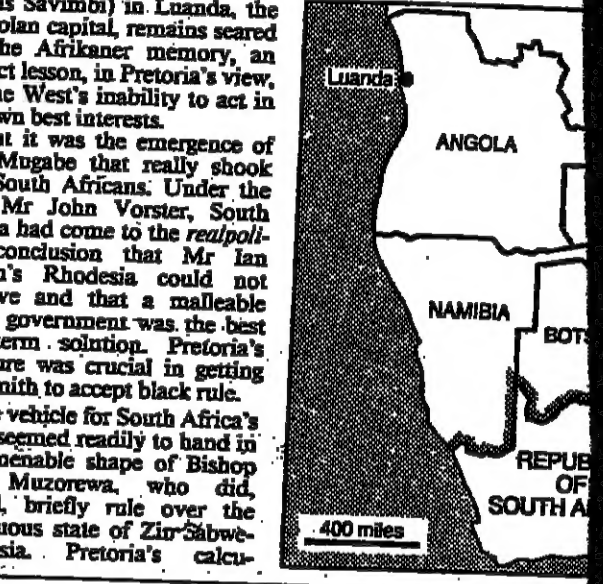
In an apparent attempt to blunt the hostility of the local population to the armed forces, General Clemente Noel Moral, headline commander of the emergency zone in the south-central Andes, is being replaced.

The unpopularity of his approach to the war was underlined in November's local elections with the victory of an anti-military candidate in Ayacucho — General Noel's headquarters.

He is blamed for hundreds of deaths, disappearances and torture cases in the highland provinces of Ayacucho, Huancavelica and Apurimac since the armed forces took charge of anti-guerrilla operations a year ago.

General Noel routinely denied all such allegations, but a few weeks ago was obliged to set up an internal inquiry after convincing press reports that he had been involved in the massacre of 32 peasants in an Ayacucho village.

His replacement is General Adrian Huaman Centeno who, unlike his predecessor, is from the region and speaks Quechua, the language of the Indian majority in the highlands who form the bulk of Sendero's support.



Chile threat of instability mounting

Stown navy man gets life for 20 years of spying

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

who faced a maximum possible penalty of death, might not be guests of the South African prison service for very long before being exchanged for Western agents held by the Soviet Union or its allies.

A spokesman for the Department of the Prime Minister said it was too early to comment on the chances of a spy swap, and also declined to discuss the possibility of further arrests arising out of the Gerhardt trial. "There are a variety of matters still to be considered," he said.

In 1969 the first known Russian spy to be arrested in South Africa, Yuri Loginov, a KGB agent arrested in Johannesburg in 1967, was exchanged for 10 West German agents held by the East Germans. In May last year another Soviet spy in South Africa, Major Aleksei Kozlov, was swapped for what were described as "eight very important Western intelligence agents" held by the Russians.

The Sunday Express suggested that if Western Governments use the Gerhardts for another spy swap, Pretoria would be hard put to refuse since it was apparently mainly through the efforts of American and British, rather than South African, intelligence that the Commodore's espionage was discovered.

Commodore Gerhardt's arrest was announced by Mr P W Botha, the South African Prime Minister, at the end of January 1983 but, according to the Sunday Express, he had



Stown navy man gets life for 20 years of spying

Malta Opposition ends its media boycott

From Austin Sammut, Valletta

The Nationalist Party has lifted its boycott of products advertised on Maltese radio and television. The opposition party's national executive committee passed a resolution on Friday, calling the decision a sign of goodwill for the new year.

The boycott effectively ends today after a year and nine months during which it has been the Nationalist Party's most effective weapon against what it considers to be partial and unbalanced broadcasting by the state-controlled Maltese medium. Advertising fell sharply and the broadcasting corporation suffered heavy losses.

The Government's reaction was to threaten businessmen that

Hongkong pressed about the future

Hongkong enters the new year with an uncharacteristic lack of self-confidence, but with the prospect of an upturn in the economy and a decision on its future to be announced in nine months.

A steady trickle of European engineers and executives are leaving the territory as their jobs fold, and companies are leaving the means, are applying for residence rights and eventually citizenship in the United States, Canada, Britain or Australia.

The depressed mood reflects anxiety about the type of society Hongkong will become after China reclaims sovereignty.

Señor Onofre Jarpa: Attempt at dialogue

Throughout 1983, the level of violence has been on the rise. Protests against the government began last May and continued with a death toll which reached 62 by the end of the year.

In August Señor Sergio Onofre Jarpa was named Interior Minister. He began conversations with opposition groups linked in an umbrella organization, the Democratic Alliance. This attempt at dialogue failed when the Government refused to consider the opposition's three basic demands: The resignation of President Pinochet, the formation of a provisional Government, and free elections.

Chile is currently burdened with a foreign debt of more than \$18 billion (£13 billion). An agreement reached last year with the International Monetary Fund requires the imposition of restrictive monetary policies. It seems next to impossible that Chile can grow sufficiently in 1984 to absorb a significant percentage of its million and a half unemployed, 30 per cent of the national work



Señor Onofre Jarpa: Attempt at dialogue

Gerhardt sentenced about the future

presided over the difficult early stages of the talks.

Hongkong suffered a financial panic last September when Britain indignantly accused Britain of wanting to retain an administrative presence in Hongkong after 1997. The dollar slid by 50 per cent and was only stabilized through joint action by the government and big banks. It is now pegged at 7.80 dollars to the US dollar, as opposed to a floating value of about 6.50 before September.

Rents continue to decline — at least one beneficial effect of the faltering confidence for the man in the street. And in a display of personal optimism, a local British athlete has just run all the way from Peking for charity.

Anniversaries of 1984

JANUARY

- 4 Robert Mylne, architect and engineer, born Edinburgh, 1734. The Fabian Society was founded, 1884.
- 6 Richard ("Humanity") Martin, statesman, died Boulogne, 1834. Gregor Mendel, geneticist, died, Brno, Czechoslovakia, 1884.
- 7 John Harris, the "Cottish poet", died, Falmouth, 1884.
- 10 John Emerich Dalberg Acton, 1st Baron Acton of Alderham, historian, born, Naples, 1834.
- 17 The College of Arms received a royal charter, 1484.
- 18 Arthur Ransome, writer, born, Leeds, 1884.
- 21 Peter de Wint, landscape painter, born, Stone, Staffordshire, 1784.
- 28 Sabine Baring-Gould, divine and author, born, Dix's Fields, Essex, 1834. August Piccard, scientist and explorer, born, Basel, 1884.
- 31 Bernard Barton, poet, born, Carlisle, 1784.

FEBRUARY

- 1 Part I (A to Ant) of the Oxford English Dictionary, published, 1884.
- 8 Cetewayo, King of the Zulus, 1873-79, died, Eshowe, S. Africa, 1884. John Theodore Moore-Brabazon, 1st Baron Brabazon of Tara, aviator and politician, born Tara Hall, Co Meath, 1884.



Thomas Chenery, editor of *The Times*, 1877-84

- 12 Thomas Chenery, editor of *The Times*, 1877-84, died, London, 1884. Max Beckmann, painter, born, Leipzig, 1884.



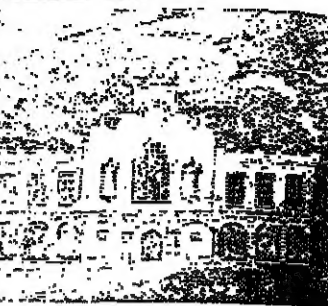
- 16 Lionel Lukin, pioneer of lifeboat construction, died, Hythe, Kent, 1834. Ernst Haeckel, zoologist, born, Potsdam, 1834. Robert Flaherty, pioneer of documentary film, born, Iron Mountain, Michigan, 1884.
- 20 Adam Black, publisher, born, Edinburgh, 1784.
- 26 Alois Senefelder, inventor of lithography, died, Munich, 1934.
- 28 Sir Charles Santley, baritone singer, born, Liverpool, 1834.

MARCH

- 5 Correggio, painter, died, Correggio, Italy, 1534.
- 6 George du Maurier, caricaturist and novelist, born, Paris, 1834.
- 13 Augustus John Cuthbert Hare, author, born, Rome, 1834. Sir Hugh Walpole, novelist, born, Auckland, New Zealand, 1884.
- 17 Gottlieb Daimler, mechanical engineer, born, Schorndorf, Germany, 1834.
- 18 Ivan IV (the Terrible), 1st czar of Russia, 1547-84, died, 1584.
- 19 George and James Loveless, John and Thomas Stanfield, James Hammet and James Brine of Tolpuddle, Dorset, were sentenced at Dorchester to seven

years' transportation for "administering unlawful oaths", 1834.

- 21 George Fuller, painter, died, Brookline, Massachusetts, 1884.
- 24 William Morris, craftsman and socialist, born, Walthamstow, London, 1834.
- 29 Jack Myrton, sportsman and eccentric, died, London, 1834. *The Horse and Hound* was first published, 1884.
- 30 Rudolph Ackermann, print publisher, died, London, 1834.
- 31 Peterhouse College, Cambridge, founded, 1284.



Peterhouse College, 1284

APRIL

- 2 Sir John Squire, poet and critic, born, Plymouth, 1884.
- 5 Lepis Spohr, composer, born, Brunswick, Germany, 1784.
- 7 Bronislaw Malinowski, anthropologist, born, Krakow, Poland, 1884.
- 10 John MacArthur, "the father" of New South Wales, died, Camden, NSW, 1834.
- 11 Charles Reade, novelist, died, London, 1884.
- 20 Elizabeth Barton, the "nun of Kent", religious impostor, executed, Tyburn, 1534. Honora Negle, founder of the Order of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, died, Cork, 1784.
- 21 Gilbert Frankau, novelist, born, London, 1884.
- 24 Marie Taghioni, ballet dancer, died, Marseilles, 1834.
- 25 Edward II, reigned 1307-27, born, Caernarvon, 1284.
- 26 Charles Farrar Browne ("Artemus Ward"), humorist, born, Waterford, Maine, 1834.
- 29 Sir Michael Costa, conductor and composer, died, Hove, 1884.
- 30 John Lubbock, 1st Baron Avebury, banker and writer, born, London, 1834.

The Passion Play of Oberammergau first performed, 1634.

William Francis Casey, editor of *The Times*, 1948-52, born, Cape Town, 1884. A Amateur Gardening was first published, 1884.

8 Harry S. Truman, 33rd US president (1945-53), born, Lamar, Missouri, 1884.

12 George Chapman, poet and dramatist, died, London, 1634. James Sheridan Knowles, dramatist, born, Cork, 1784. Bedrich Smetana, composer, died, Prague, 1884.

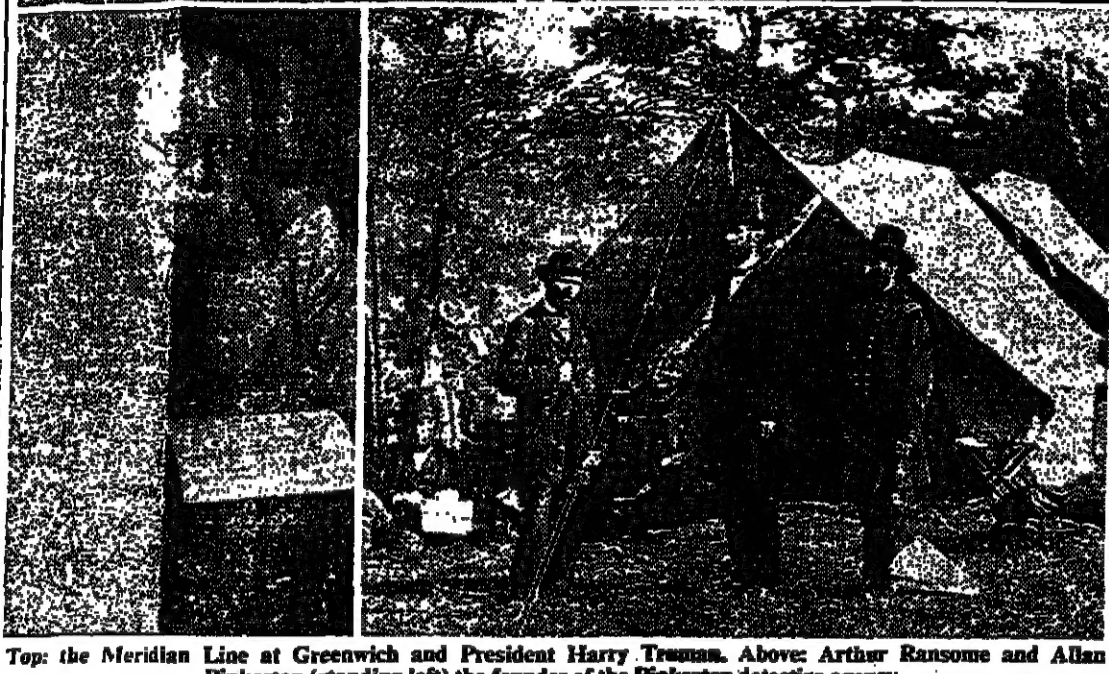
13 Sir James Thornhill, painter, died, Weymouth, Dorset, 1734.

20 Marquis de Lafayette, general in Washington's army, and politician, died, Paris, 1834.



A subject for Mesmer
23 Franz Mesmer, physician and pioneer of hypnotism, born, Weil, Germany, 1734.

25 Sir Walter Milidmay founded



Top: the Meridian Line at Greenwich and President Harry Truman. Above: Arthur Ransome and Allan Pinkerton (standing left) the founder of the Pinkerton detective agency

Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1584. Jean-Richard Bloch, writer, born, Paris, 1884.

28 Edward Beneš, president of Czechoslovakia, 1935-48, born, Kozlany, Czechoslovakia, 1884.

JUNE

10 Mary Sewell, writer, died, Old Catton, Norwich, 1884.

14 John McCormack, tenor singer, born Athlone, Co Westmeath, 1884.

19 Charles Haddon Spurgeon, preacher, born, Kelvedon, Essex, 1834.

25 John Marston, dramatist, died, London, 1634.

29 Francis Brett Young, novelist, born, Halesowen, Worcestershire, 1884.

30 George Duhamel, novelist, born Paris, 1884.

JULY

1 William Friedemann Bach, composer, died, Berlin, 1784.

Allan Pinkerton, founder of the detective agency, died, Chicago, 1884.

12 Amadeo Modigliani, painter, born, Leghorn, Italy, 1884.

14 James McNeill Whistler, painter, born, Lowell, Massachusetts, 1834.

19 Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel, astronomer, born, Minden, Germany, 1784.

25 Samuel Taylor Coleridge, poet and critic, died, London, 1834.

30 Denis Diderot, encyclopaedist and writer, died Paris, 1784.

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Modigliani, self portrait

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Jane Davidson

Will ye no' come back again?

Room with a narrow view

one has this problem. A
bought a house of mine
said that the minute she
ugh the door it had said
I'd been living there for
and not a word had
een us. It didn't even say
n I left.

FATHER FIGURE

All of our estates were sold in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The last

FAMILY MATTER

I'm a believer that you should live and let live. Those who want to be part of a clan system do not interfere with other people; they find joy and comfort in being part of a great worldwide family.

Whistle stop on a bad line

Midweek.
Charles Checkland's article on the telephone pest (Wednesday Page, Dec 21) contained excellent advice. My own experience of obscene and abusive telephone calls gave me two further means of dealing with them which proved effective. On the advice of the police I bought a whistle. Each time I received a suspect call I blew the whistle as near to the phone as possible, which quickly ended that particular call. If one has the time an equally effective ploy on receiving a suspect call is to pretend deafness and ask the caller to repeat his message ad nauseam on the pretext of one's poor hearing or the bad line. This is guaranteed to get some of the callers shouting until he becomes exhausted and retires hurt.

From Robert Davies, Willowcroft,
Arne Walk, Lee Park, London SE3
A lady friend of mine was once
troubled by a series of obscene
phone calls. One day on a bad line

LORDS AND LADY

Last spring I was invited to join the Council of Scottish Chiefs. I've never been to one of their meetings. I think their function is mainly letting a coat of arms out to whisky distillers, things like that, and they can take over the rights to your arms so you can't toddle off to a biscuit factory without consulting them.

ONE FOR ALL.

If you're a Campbell
you've massacred some
Macdonalds, if you're a
Macdonald you've massacred
some MacFies and if you're a
MacLeod you've actually
massacred some Campbells.
Most of my work is looking
after them when they write.

TALKBACK

to direct mailers. It is not possible to achieve complete cessation of direct mail.

To the point

*From Roger Hill, President,
Traditional Acupuncture Society,
Grange Park, Stratford-upon-Avon.*

Although sophisticated acupuncture, as the NIH has rightly remarked (medical briefing, 23-25), far eludes explanation in the conventional, mechanical terms of causality and scientific thinking, properly trained acupuncturists, both eastern and western, agree (see, for example, the Report of the Acupuncture Research Project of the Medical School of the University of California) that using the full range of traditional acupuncture is far more effective than simply seeking to relieve pain by needling where it hurts.² But even this lowest grade of acupuncture, the NIH, one generally available on the NHS at the moment, is better than nothing.

However there is no need for us to put up with second best; the profession looks forward to the proper establishment of better standards and is willing and able to meet them.

No mor

From C. Hav

I found Rad (Monday Page) psychological animals very sad, distressing experience, or relation or man cannot causing over suffering to live read enough experiments, animals.

If, as Mrs C
animals are us
so like us, it
strong justifica
them from abo

I wonder if themselves had they were the arrived from were superior experimenting

Everyone w whatever reas behaviour. To even the Nazi was only the lo work on anima

From John F. Robins, Organizing Secretary, Scottish Anti-Vivisection Society, 121 West Regent Street.

In her article defending psychological experiments on animals Rachel Cullen accuses anti-vivisectionists of misleading the public. Yet she herself misleads the public by suggesting that the 1876 Act forbids repeat experiments by legislating that research must be aimed at providing scientific advancement by new discovery of knowledge.

The 1876 Act states: "Experiments may be performed not directly for the advancement by new discovery of physiological knowledge, but for the purpose of testing a particular former discovery."

The 1876 Act also states that anaesthetic must be used yet under a second clause the Act allows experiments without anaesthetic. As a result 80 per cent of the 4½ million experiments performed in 1982 were carried out without anaesthesia.

Researchers however need not fear. The White Paper proposing to update the 1876 Act would expand legal scientific research on live animals and continue to protect researchers from the prying eyes of the public. For animals in laboratories 1984 arrived in 1876 and continues today.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM
January 1: Divine service was held in Sandringham Church this morning.

The Bishop of Norwich preached the sermon.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. Clark and Miss S. Davies
The engagement is announced between James Alasdair Kenneth, elder son of the Hon Alan Clark, MP, and Mrs Clark, of Saltwood Castle, Kent, and Sarah Marian, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Davies, of Westham Place, Fulmer.

Mr R. R. Harbord and Miss C. P. Horsey
The engagement is announced between Robert Ralph Harbord, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Clara, elder daughter of the late Captain Thomas Horsey, and the Hon Mrs Roger Horsey, of Lymington, Hampshire.

Mr A. Jones and Miss K. A. Dawling
The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs Denis Jones, of Bishop's Court, Hertfordshire, and Katherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Dennis Dawling, of Maxwell Hill, London.

Mr T. J. Patel and Miss F. B. G. Lawson
The engagement is announced between Timothy James, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs S. G. H. Patel, of Portlough, Devon, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs John McIntyre Lawson, of Swallowcliffe, Wiltshire.

Mr A. J. V. Villiers and Miss S. A. Gatto
The engagement is announced between Valentine, son of Captain and Mrs A. H. Villiers, of The Old Priory, Woodchester, Stroud, Gloucestershire, and Sara, daughter of Mr and Mrs Basil Gatto, of Willowhill House, Carmalgine, Co. Cork, Republic of Ireland.

Latest wills
Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Dolores, Brigadier Thomas Saumarez, Hindon, Wiltshire, chief recruiting officer, Southern Command, 1950-55, £200,786.
Knights, Mr Leslie Thomas, of Gillingham, Dorset, £210,048.
Stern, Mr Walter Ludwig, of Regent's Park, London, £17,800.
Tilbury, Mr Archibald George, of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, £14,019.
Goff-Mazouzi, Mr Leonard, of Geneva, Switzerland, intestate, estate in England and Wales, £328,425.
Leddington, Mrs Ida Elsie, of 11 Bridge Road, London, £267,868.
MacMahon, Miss Ellen Mary, of Balham, London, £379,801.
Miller, Mr Cecil Aubrey Alexander, of Hayes, Bromley, Kent, £181,343.
Pearson, Mr George Timothy, of Cuxham, Watlington, Oxfordshire, £235,859.
Phillips, Lieutenant Colonel Alan Nelson, of Woodbridge, £236,516.

University news
Osford
Noble College, to an annual conference, held at the college, to discuss the college's future, to be held on the 10th and 11th of January.

Wales
University College, Cardiff, has received a grant of £500,000 from the Welsh Government for the purpose of providing a new building for the college.

Strathclyde
The following have been appointed to personal chairs:
Dr Donald H. Brown, reader in pure and applied chemistry; Dr Owen Farish, electronic and electrical engineering; Dr Medardo Frail, reader in modern languages; James Pickett, director of the university's Overseas Development Studies; William Scott, manager of the engineering applications centre; John T. Webster, reader in engineering design and drawing and dean of the faculty of engineering.

Other appointments
Dr John M. Midgley, of London

Princess Alexandra will be present at a reception at the Albert Hall on January 23 to celebrate the commencement of restoration work on the organ.

The gesture is to mark the establishment of separate official boards to run posts and telecommunications in Ireland. Up to now a single organization has been responsible for both departments.

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Roman Catholic dilemma over middle-class elite

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

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Other serious divisions may therefore be present in other church groups, possibly on similar lines to the Roman Catholic one, without it being known. It is equally possible that in other churches the tensions and divisions reached their crisis some while ago, and their present condition is the residue, the 'middle-class activists' having already driven out the more conservative mass. He says that this fate may await the Roman Catholic Church, though conservative forces still have a strong power-base in ordinary parish life.

His latest study is concerned with the values of this 'elite', conveniently already identified for him by the selection process for delegates to the National Pastoral Congress in Liverpool in 1980. The representative nature of this congress became a matter of bitter controversy when *The Universe* newspaper, then under a conservative editor, polled its own readers and found a considerable gap between them and the attitudes that were prevalent at Liverpool.

Dr Hornsby-Smith confirms that that the gap exists, and puts it largely in class terms. The litmus test to distinguish the two sorts of Catholicism appears to be 'this-world' rather than an 'other-world' emphasis, expressed by such attitudes as 'religion cannot be divorced from politics' or a view of the Mass as a communal celebration rather than 'the priest offering Christ's sacrifice on behalf of the faithful'.

But this is not quite the surrender it might seem to a political and communal interpretation of the Gospel, for the same committed progressives overwhelmingly believe 'our primary missionary concern is to change the hearts of individual people' rather than 'liberation from oppressive structures'.

It is not surprising, nevertheless, that the Roman Catholic 'elite' is politically left of centre, for example with strong support for unilateral nuclear disarmament.

It is right of centre in only one area, sexual morality, significantly less 'permissive' than the mass of ordinary Roman Catholics (for whom the church's traditional teaching has low appeal). The elite is also intolerant of non-practising Catholics, but strongly in favour of church unity.

The size of the elite is less important than the strength of its place in the church community, and its almost even distribution. Delegates to Liverpool were chosen by widely differing criteria, but with

inbuilt categories to ensure that no group was under-represented. As it turns out, the largest traditional working class Roman Catholics who attend Mass regularly but limit their involvement in the church to that.

Their religion, judging from national surveys not confined to the elite, appears to be substantially different in content. And working class lay Catholics, when they emerge in leadership roles, are different again, in some respects more conservative than middle class lay leaders, in some for instance, politically more radical.

Dr Hornsby-Smith's analysis is intriguing rather than conclusive, and he intends to submit his data to yet further study. What has so far not been satisfactorily measured, in all the investigation of this well-investigated section of the population, is its cohesiveness, which may well turn out to be high.

It is not at all clear whether the traditional mass represents the new middle-class elite, or accepts its role in general while privately querying some of its priorities. If loyalty to 'the church' as an idea remains strong, a split is less of a threat than Dr Hornsby-Smith believes.

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Dr Hornsby-Smith's analysis is intriguing rather than conclusive, and he intends to submit his data to yet further study. What has so far not been satisfactorily measured, in all the investigation of this well-investigated section of the population, is its cohesiveness, which may well turn out to be high.

It is not at all clear whether the traditional mass represents the new middle-class elite, or accepts its role in general while privately querying some of its priorities. If loyalty to 'the church' as an idea remains strong, a split is less of a threat than Dr Hornsby-Smith believes.

The size of the elite is less important than the strength of its place in the church community, and its almost even distribution. Delegates to Liverpool were chosen by widely differing criteria, but with

inbuilt categories to ensure that no group was under-represented. As it turns out, the largest traditional working class Roman Catholics who attend Mass regularly but limit their involvement in the church to that.

OBITUARY

MR ERIC WILLIAMS

Author of 'The Wooden Horse'

Mr Eric Williams, MC, the author of *The Wooden Horse*, a book which told the story of the most ingenious escape of prisoners of war from Germany in the Second World War, died in Greece on December 24, at the age of 72.

Eric Williams had been born on July 13, 1911 and was educated at Christ's College, Finchley. He joined the RAF in 1940, in a raid over Germany in 1943, Williams's aircraft was shot down and he was captured. Shortly afterwards he was imprisoned in Stalag-Luft III prisoner of war camp. What followed provided much reinforcement for the old adage that truth is stranger than fiction. And when converted into the book which was to make Williams's name after the war, was found to contain as much of British eccentricity as of the suspense of which such stories are made.

Unlike the *Wooden Horse* of Greek myth, that of Flight Lieutenant Williams and his fellow escapees, was of the gymnasium, not the equine variety. Astonishingly the internees of Stalag-Luft III managed to persuade their captors that a quorum of them had developed a mania for vaulting over a wooden horse. During every spare second of their recreation period in the prison compound, and while on the surface, officer prisoners of war vaulted tirelessly from the interior of the horse a tunnel was dug vertically downwards, then horizontally outwards, by a man carried out each day in the interior of the horse.

When the vaulting period was over each day the excavator was summoned back into the horse by discreet knocks on its exterior, and carried back to the hut where the horse was kept.

Williams returned to England in 1943 and after serving for the remainder of the war worked as a book buyer for Lewis's Ltd from 1946 to 1949. He had already begun to write, and a novel, *Go on in the Block*, a story of prisoner of war camp life - essentially the *Wooden Horse* idea in embryo - was sympathetically reviewed when it appeared in 1945. But it was to be the factual account of Williams's POW experience which was to relieve him of the necessity of further work other than writing.

An immediate success when it appeared in 1949, *The Wooden Horse* was filmed in 1950 with Leo Genn, Anthony Steel and David Tomlinson in the principal roles. One of the first of its breed, the book prepared the public appetite for the substantial fare of war adventure stories which was to become available in the 1950s. Though he was now able to devote himself to travelling and writing, Williams never had another publishing triumph on this scale. *The Tunnel* (1951), and the two compilations, *The Escapers* (1953) and *Great Escapes* (1958) all utilized his impeccable credentials as wartime master escaper, and he also produced a number of travel books. He returned to escapes and war with *More Escapes* (1968) and *Great Air Battles* (1971).

Williams was twice married, first in 1940 to Joan Mary Roberts and secondly in 1948 to Sybil Grain, MBE.

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This improbable process was kept up day after day until at last the tunnel surfaced outside the compound wire allowing Williams and a companion to escape. From outside the camp, using forged papers they were able to make their way to the coast and eventually reached Sweden.

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Boxing clever

J. Craddock Romanian soprano Violetta makes her English National debut Thursday when she sings the role of Violetta in Verdi's production of *La traviata* at the Lyric Opera of Chicago. She was much praised on this page when she sang Violetta with Scottish tenor James Gilchrist last year.

Measuring up to great expectations

In the event, it was turned down every major Hollywood studio.

"I responded very well to the book when I first read it," he says. "What I thought was so clever about it was that it was accessible. There was no great burden of political content; it was a cracking story set in this unique background. From the beginning I had a pretty clear idea of what

One of Granada Television's most successful prodigies, Apted directed

The smoother three-year-old daughter successfully produced in Apted's turnaround period wanted to commercial photograph like that obviously wasn't much eventually. Comedy.

rather more notable for being Belushi's last film than anything else. Apted admits that casting Belushi for a comically straight part "was a classic misjudgment on my part." To cap it all, *Gorky Park* is fraught with more than its fair share of difficulties, with the mildest Scandinavian winter in living memory necessitating the ludicrous expedient of flying fake snow from Sweden to Finland.

As for the continued weight of such experiences has seared, he says, to him when up to the wiles of Hollywood and whittled down his artistic streak considerably. "I have become quite a lot more cynical," he laments. "I've learned that it's pointless to expect too much hope in a project

until it is actually under way, and I don't dream any more about 'big pictures' I would love to make if I had complete freedom." I tend to be much more pragmatic. Having grown up in television, I'm used to keeping working. I always like to have something on the go and I try to take on as catholic a choice of material as I can.

Apted is currently preparing to start shooting *Everybody's All-American*, starring Tommy Lee Jones and Jessica Lange as a former college football star and beauty queen who have to learn to cope with life "after the shouting stops." "It's taken from a novel," he says, and then adds hurriedly, "but not a well-known one. Thank God."

Television Looming disasters

According to *Everyman ABC*! 1984 will be the Year of Evangelism. Peter France, revolving on the booming London Missionary Society, viewed the prospect with both excitement and disapproval since the Argentine-born Bible-basher makes his conquests with the aid of pop groups in the stadiums, and since his burning message represents a religious harness after childhood. Some said yes, some no. If yes, with a copy of *The Times* and a 1983 Mars (Biggest Bar Best Value) and exhumed in 2000 AD, it might make moderately interesting viewing. The Early 1980s (see text) looked promising, but commentary, to 1962: fabulous.

Michael Church

Michael Church

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ART AND
DESIGN
1900-1960**

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**VICTORIA
& ALBERT
MUSEUM**

Searing indictment of modern technology?

There seems no limit to the versatility of Hammersmith's radio stage. Audiences may find themselves on one side or

He has, obviously, a sharp and appreciative eye for the oddities of his adopted city: a Punch-and-Judy theatre contains a slide-show of local eccentricities some of which would have been beyond even his capacity to invent. But the main point of the show is in his own proudly-displayed inventions to make everyday living better and funnier.

Have you ever worried about how you could relaxate in spike heels? Of course you have who hasn't? Well, here is Mr Garner to show you exactly how — and how, for that matter, to respond to that unexpected invitation to a formal do by adding instantly a high heel to your sneakers. With his belt can turn your tie into a holdall with a pocket to contain pens, cigars and business cards, or a useful bookends out of an old electric toaster, or a "to be" blend of snuffing anrogue power-power, and a to to your back — supplied conveniently with a list of pegging times required for the preparation of each item.

...this as a scaring indictment of modern technology is not altogether clear. But I suspect Gardner clearly loves it all. He wrote himself as a latter-day Rube Goldberg (or, as Britons would say, Heath Robinson), leaving his wonderful non-machine use of leftovers from the technology. There is something eminently plausible about this, and his concoctions. After all, the Dance Instruction Shoes were two pairs joined at the heels, so that you cannot do otherwise than follow your instructor's movements) just might work. And, anyway, it would be an interesting holiday occupation to

Whether we should regard all

Concert

Endymion Ensemble
Wigmore Hall

Stravinsky lives, at least in the music of Martin Stebbins, whose *Lyrics for 10 players* was given its first performance in this Endymion Ensemble concert on Friday. It is striking that a composer who was born after *Canticum Sacrum* was written can already be having highly competent music professionally performed, more puzzling that this music should choose to mark back to the Stravinsky of the Mass and the *Symphonies of Wind Instruments* with such fervour that the result seems more a homage than an original piece.

Siebbing's attractively laid-out piece lasts exactly 20 minutes and encloses within it low start and finish five movements (fast, slow, he calls them), first, second, third, fourth and fifth. The first movement is fast and effective: well rounded and pitted against five strings, and in the first section a wind sing-in/long lines against scattering strings, while the second the high whinnings of the wind instruments intrude usually in pairs with 'lower winds in a static texture.

The climax of the work seems to come in the more turbulent central movement, with its long unisons and howls that dissolve into an eloquent, solo solo, soon coloured by the

other instruments. The finale broadens out to a long sustained passage before dovetailing to its slow coda.

But all the time the shape of the lines, the pungency of the harmonic and (to a lesser extent) the rhythmic language, and even the laying out of the notes in each chord are so Stravinskian as to induce a double-take in the listener: what is one hearing?

The concert began with Mozart's Flute Quartet in E-flat major, roughly put together with too many slips of intonation and ensemble. And the second half featured Schubert's Octet, a cheerful work of a work which, in my country, I believe this performance clearly expressed, does not play itself.

As in the Nash Ensemble's account just before Christmas, the problem of accents was not just unresolved but unaddressed. The orchestra here in addition far too dynamic. Schubert's meticulous markings were ignored—his staccato markings sufficed for the many slurs and accents of the theme in the first allegro, and sforzandos, fortissimos, and ordinary fairs were rounded-out to sound roughly like "climic." There was much lovely clarinet tone and lovely string tuning (though a double bass was good). The male: however, went with a: a: a: and by this time the trumpet sounded almost in tune.

NE-L-1

Theatre

Ain't We Got Fun
Lyric Studio

[illegible]

discussing the derivation of the word "jazz" - allegedly (though this is new to me) from the French *jaser*, because its improvised give-and-take style makes it literally a musical conversation.

His voice is exciting when it opens up, but when muted can lack character, as well as colour at the bottom. He really needs late-night cabaret, not conventional theatre with the competition of *Abbecardo* overshadowing him. But his affectionate vignettes of classic artists — Elton Fitzgerald and the voice of preacher man! Josh White to give an example, introducing recordings of "The A Train" and "Hold Tight" respectively will delight aficionados.

And, while I was less happy with slow songs like "Lullaby of Broadway" and "Love for Me," he is in his naughtiest elements with a fizzing "Tain't Nobody's Business If I Do" and a show-stopping "My Kitchen Sings to You" (with "Kitchen Man", delivered with unflinching intensity in regally turbaned drag).

Swinging from an unidentified bottle at intervals (these were Prohibition days, after all), Paul Crew accompanies sympathetically, giving "Manhattan" a maiming lilt and making an ironically gentle contrast to all those gentlemen called Fats because at all-night parties the pianist always got fed three times.

Anthony Masters

Anthony Masters

Britain's celebrated
sponsors, will pay tribute to
first patrons, the Cazalet
family, by sponsoring four races on
board. Albert Roux came to this

Today's television and radio programmes

17

- Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

TV-am

8.00 The New Adventures of Flash Gordon. Our hero faces the evil forces of the Micro Menace. 8.25 Why Don't You? Entertaining ideas from Belfast children for their counterparts on the mainland. 9.50 Wacky Races (V).

10.00 Play Chess! Tips for beginners from Bill Hartston. 10.10 Jackanory. Bernard Cribbins and The Mystery of Mr. Jones's Disappearing Tux, by John Alken (V). 10.25 Peppermint in and out of Trouble. Narrated by Michael Hordern (V). 10.30 Play School, presented by Carol Leader (V).

10.55 Film: Antonio and the Mayor (1979). The first showing on British television for this film about the mayor of a remote Mexican village and his conflict with a young girl who keeps upstaging him. Starring Gregory Sierra and Theodor Gonsky. Directed by Jerry Thorpe. 12.12 Weather details from Michael Fish.

12.15 David introduced by Gavin Coleman. The line-up is: 12.20 Football focus with Bob Wilson. 12.35 News headlines. 12.45, 1.15, 1.50 and 2.30 Racing from Brands Hatch. 2.10 and 2.15 Darts. The Embassy World Professional Championship. 2.15 and 2.30 International Basketball from Crystal Palace. Coverage of the Philip Wadsworth Club Championships. 3.50 Half-times.

4.25 Blues Peter. Simon Groom. Peter Duncan and Janet Ellis with more news of the money raised by the national Brix and Brix sales.

4.45 Final Score. A round-up of the afternoon's sports results.

5.05 News with Moira Stuart.

5.15 The Grinch Grabs the Cat in the Hat. An animated adventure featuring a happy-go-lucky cat and the grumpy Grinch who torments his feline foe.

5.40 Film: It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World (1963). A compilation of all the famous chase scenes ever seen on the screen set within the framework of a story about a rag tag and bob-tail mixture of fortune hunters chasing the proceeds of a bank robbery. Among the many stars appearing are Spencer Tracy, Phil Silvers, Terry-Thomas and Ethel Merman. Produced and directed by Stanley Kramer.

5.10 Best of British Comedy. Introduced by Frank Muir. The second and final part of the tribute to the BBC's comedy over the past 25 years. Tonight features excerpts from Steptoe and Son, Fawlty Towers, To the Manor Born, Yes, Minister and Only Fools and Horses.

9.00 News with Moira Stuart.

9.10 Amy, the story of the celebrated lady aviator Amy Johnson. Starring Harriet Walter as Amy and Clive Francis as Jim Mollison (see Choice).

10.45 Film of the Year. Barry Norman looks back at the year's releases and chooses his top twelve.

11.25 Men v Women. An international golf challenge. Peter Allis is the commentator for the match between American JoAnne Carner and the Australian Greg Norman, over nine holes in the Duke's Course, Woburn.

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8.25 Good Morning Britain presented by John Stapleton and Anne Diamond. News from Gavin Scott at 8.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and headlines at 8.55; sport at 8.55; money news at 9.40 and 8.45; exercises at 9.50 and 8.55; Jeremy Beadle with the day's world anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.35; spotlight with John Stapleton at 7.35; cartoon time at 7.55; guest of the day at 7.40; pop video at 7.55; star news at 8.05; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.35.

9.00 Ronald's Winter Wonderland.

9.25 Sesame Street. Learning made fun with The Muppets. 10.25 Gymnastics. The Coca-Cola Championships from Wembley Arena, introduced by Simon Reed. Six countries - Great Britain, the Soviet Union, the United States, Cuba, China and Japan - each represented by two men and two women, compete for overall and individual apparatus titles. The commentators are John Taylor and Monica Phelan.

11.25 Film: For the Love of Benji (1977) starring Peter Bowles, Bridget Armstrong and Patsy Garrett. Light-hearted story of suspense and intrigue, told from the point-of-view of Benji the dog and set among the islands and ruins of Greece. Directed by Joe Camp.

1.00 News 1.05... And Finally. Maryn Lewis presents a compilation of the year's light-hearted stories that always close News at Ten (see Choice). 1.25 Capability Brown. Penelope Keith presents a documentary about the remarkable legacy left by the 18th-century Northumbrian gardener and architect, Lancelot 'Capability' Brown.

2.25 Film: Spartacus (1960) starring Kirk Douglas as the Thracian slave who becomes a leader of the oppressed in a battle against the might of the Roman Empire. A strong supporting cast includes Laurence Olivier, Jean Simmons, Charles Laughton and Peter Ustinov. Directed by Stanley Kubrick.

5.45 News. 6.00 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity charades refereed by Michael Aspel. 6.30 Coronation Street. Elsie Tanner has a night out with her old flame, Bill Gregory. 7.00 Film: Thunderbolt (1965) starring Sean Connery as secret agent James Bond, this film on the trail of the evil SPECTRE organisation who plan to steal a couple of atomic bombs and hold the Western world to ransom. Directed by Terence Young.

8.20 News. 8.30 Play: Separate Tables, by Terence Rattigan. Two plays, starring Julie Andrews and Alan Bates, set in a Bourneville private hotel in the mid-1950s. The first concerns a middle-aged model and her estranged husband, a former politician whose career was wrecked by drink. In play two Bates plays the Major, a man with a past that catches up with him. Also starring Claire Bloom and one Worth. The directors are John Schlesinger and Ken Price.

11.35 The Edinburgh Festival 1983 - Closing Concert. The Scottish National Orchestra, conductor Neill Shawen, in an evening of Viennese music in which Elisabeth Soderstrom sings four arias.

12.30 Night Thoughts from the chapel of Halesbury School, the Rev Peter Lewis.

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Clive Francis as Jim Mollison

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● Nat Crosby, best known as a superlative cameraman, makes his directing debut with AMY (BBC 1, 8.10pm), a dramatised biography of Robert Milder of the celebrated women's aviation. She is a tricky subject for a first-time director. To the public an object of admiration, in private life a flawed heroine - dismissing her supportive family from her emotional mind at the moments of her triumph and happiness. Harriet Walter is an excellent Amy, the determined daughter of a comfortably-off Hull fish merchant, her role going from girlish enthusiasm to resigned anger via the heady heights of a ticker-tape parade in New York and the troughs of marriage to an unrepentant lecher. To add authenticity Mr Crosby has made liberal use of archive footage of Amy's triumphs and with the skill he

acquired as a cameraman has conjured up a number of magnificent aerial shots. The supporting cast is first-rate with Clive Francis playing the charming but adulterous husband, Jim Mollison, with enthusiasm and George Corder as her long-suffering father, Will. An entertainingly told story and one that augurs well for Mr Crosby's new career.

● Four contrasting childhoods are the subjects of a new series, A CHILDHOOD (Channel 4, 9.00pm) in which Angela Pope, with cameraman Nick Gilford, uses the lives of young children from varying backgrounds. This first programme is about John and

Rebecca, two boys with a very different background. Filmed over a day they seem camera and camera operator touching so father in Bel phone book excited that despite the endures, joy happy and comes shiny Miss Pope's Gilford's camera (TV 1.00pm) from the lives always end

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Nigerian ruler to fight corruption

Continued from page 1

As a result of the civilian administration's "inability to cultivate financial discipline, and through bad management of the economy" Nigeria had come to depend on internal and external borrowing to finance government projects, putting pressure on prices at home and creating external debts.

He also said the two-month election process which put the former President Shagari back in power for a second four-year term with an increased majority was anything but free and fair.

"There is ample evidence that rigging and thuggery were relative to the resources available to each party," he said. He reminded Nigerians that the military had respected their pledge to hand back power in 1979 "to the letter" but he made no reference to when the military might go back to barracks.

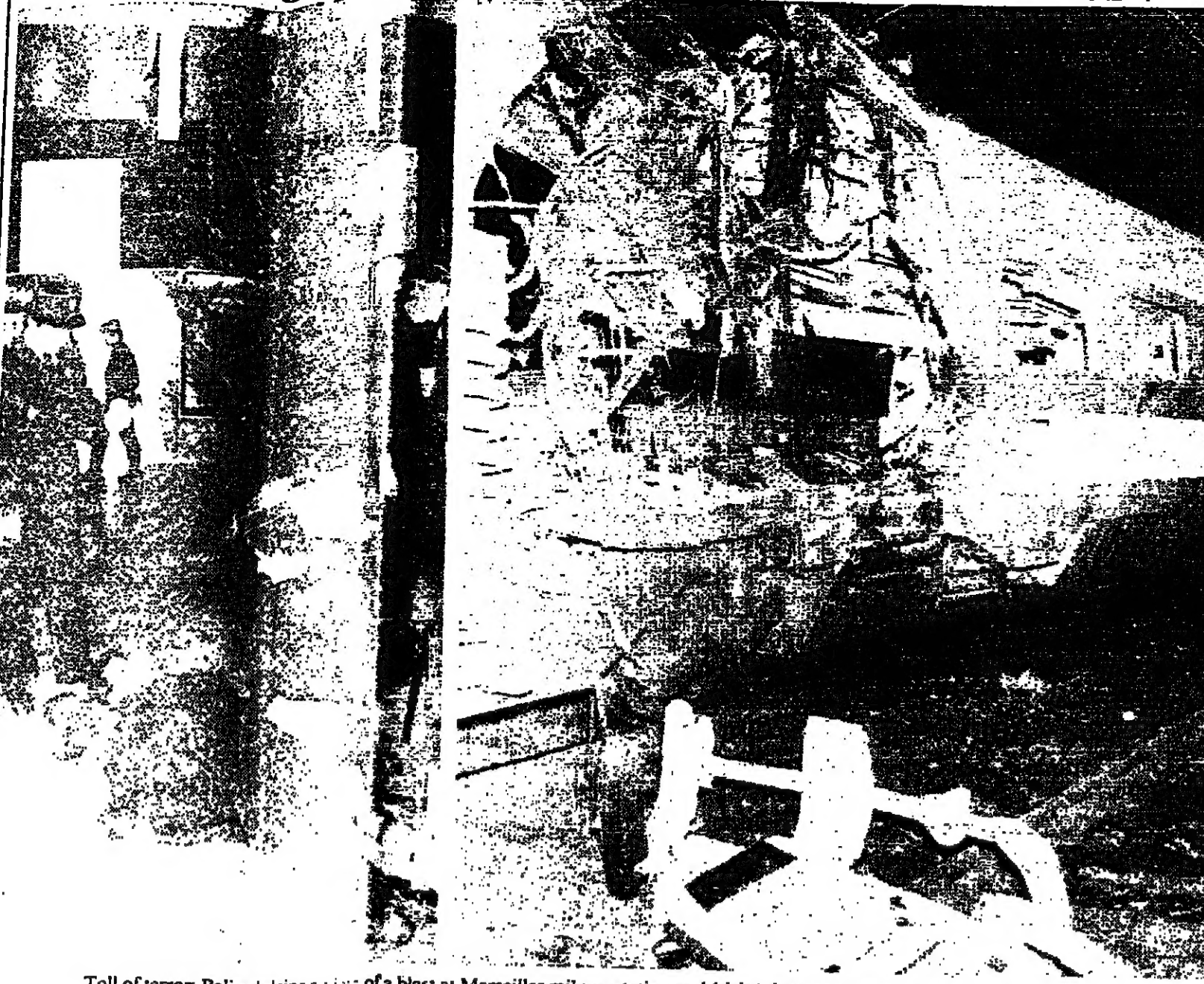
In an earlier radio speech General Buhari said: "In pursuance of the primary objective of saving our beloved nation from total collapse, I, Major-General Mohammed Buhari, of the Nigerian Army, after due consultation among the services of the armed forces, have been formally invested with authority as the head of the Federal Military Government and the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria."

Saying that the 1979 constitution had been suspended, except for certain exemptions to be announced later, he added: "The changes became necessary in order to put an end to the serious economic predicament and the crisis of confidence now afflicting our nation."

In London a Foreign Office spokesman said that the 20,000-strong British community in Nigeria appeared to be safe. The British Government was gratified that the new military leadership had promised to safeguard foreign nationals in the country.

Democracy fails, page 4
Leading article, page 9

France tightens security after bomb blasts kill 4



Toll of terror: Police helping a victim of a blast at Marseilles railway station and (right) damage another blast caused to a train.

France tightened security around public buildings yesterday after two New Year's Eve bomb blasts killed four people and wounded 55, 11 of them seriously (Our Foreign Staff writes).

Extra patrols were on duty around stations, airports, ministries, the home of President Mitterrand in Paris and other key points.

The suitcase bombs exploded within half an hour of each

other, one in the railway station at Marseilles and another in a high-speed train which had left the city two hours earlier for Paris.

Police in Marseilles said they had received at least four anonymous calls claiming responsibility for the blasts but there was no evidence that any of them was genuine.

With no clear lead to follow, police were hoping for some clues from scientific analysis of

the debris from the 221b station bomb, which devastated a left luggage area crowded with people mostly North Africans. Marseilles has been the scene of numerous anti-African attacks in the past dozen years.

Many of the victims were cut by flying glass and by parts of the metal roof decoration which flew like shrapnel across the room, killing two people.

The other bomb in the train

also caused two deaths but French railway officials said the carnage among the 170 passengers on board could easily have been far higher.

It was pure chance that the two carriages of the sleek orange train were almost empty, they said. The train was also only travelling at half its maximum speed of 160mph as it approached Tain l'Hermitage in the Rhone Valley.

A second high-speed train

had passed 35 seconds earlier in the other direction when the bomb exploded, narrowly failing to cause a double derailment.

The bombings were the worst in France since a device planted by Armenian extremists killed eight at Orly airport last July.

The Government has been on its guard for weeks against Middle East terrorism spilling over into France.

Letter from Washington

Black to defend the Klan's right to hate

A black lawyer is causing amazement in the Deep South because he has agreed to represent the Ku Klux Klan. He is arguing for the Klan's right to make a segregationist protest march; and he is doing so at a time when blacks and whites in the area are appalled by what they heard in the recent trial of a Klan leader convicted of a brutal murder.

This killing evoked the horrors of the Klan's bloody heyday in the 1920s, when blacks were terrorized and lynched by Klan mobs.

In this modern echo of that time, two men in Mobile, in southern Alabama, sought to demonstrate the Klan's capacity for violence by randomly picking a black from the street and killing him. They abducted a boy of 19, took him out of town, beat and strangled him, then drove him back into Mobile and hanged him in a cypress tree.

It is against this background, and concern in the area about Klan activities, that Christopher Clanton, a black lawyer aged 26, has agreed to represent the Klan in the town of Chickasaw, six miles north of Mobile. The local Klan wants to march in protest against school desegregation, but the town council, fearing violent reaction, has refused permission. The south is very different from what it was and has made great strides in improving social harmony and civil rights. Whites and blacks want to get on.

The Klansmen, however, claiming a constitutional right of assembly and free speech, went to the American Civil Liberties Union and were put in touch with Mr Clanton.

It was not easy for him to take on the case, but he reasoned that there was a principle to defend; that rights apply to all Americans, however offensive the things they say.

If there is a march it will not be much of one. The Klan chief talks of getting between 25 and 100 people along. But Klansmen always hope for angry reaction to their parades - televised and well-reported.

For the Klan today is very small, fragmented and of not much importance; and it largely measures its importance in the distorting mirror of the reaction it provokes.

It is misleading to talk of the Klan in the singular, for there is no single structured organization. The Klan was smashed long ago and there are now numerous factions headed by Imperial Wizards and Grand Dragons.

The original Klan was formed in 1867 by ex-Confederate soldiers resentful at seeing their world turned upside-down by postwar reconstruction. They took their name from *kuklos*, Greek for circle, which they fashioned into Ku Klux; and they asserted white supremacy by terrorism. Their brutality led their founder to disband the Klan in 1869.

It was revived in 1915 by a preacher who widened its hate-list to include Catholics, Jews and Darwinists, as well as blacks. D. W. Griffith's famous film *Birth of a Nation* was released that year and helped the new Klan's rise: it was based on *Clansman*, a novel which glorified the old Klan as defenders of southern values.

The new Klan rapidly became an ugly and frightening force in southern life and politics, and at its peak of terrorism, 1920-25, counted about four million members. But it collapsed when newspapers exposed its brutality and corruption.

Klan groups lived on in some places, and while terrorism erupted again during the civil rights years. But the Klan long ago lost its ability to conduct organized violence. Its strands are thoroughly infiltrated by the police and FBI, who reckon there are about 2,000 hard-core members.

The Klan is a tattered, bitter and ugly remnant. The South has moved on, as evidenced by the astonishing spectacle of a black man arguing the civil rights of notorious white bigots.

Trevor Fishlock

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

New London exhibitions

1984: an exhibition of work by ten artists commissioned to explore their hopes and fears in the light of Orwell's book, *Camden Arts Centre*, Arden Road, NW3; Mon to Sat 11 to 6, Sun 2 to 6, Fri 11 to 5 (until Jan 29).

Last chance to see

The Nature of Sculpture: I. Cartwright Hall, Lister Park, Bradford; 10 to 5 (ends today).

Closing in London

Works by Hans Haacke: Tate Gallery, Millbank, SW1; 10 to 6 (ends today).

Simon Bolivar 1783-1830: Foyles Art Gallery, 113-119 Charing Cross Road, WC2; 10 to 6 (ends today).

Music in London

Organ recital by Catherine Ennis, Southwark Cathedral, London Bridge, SE1, 1.10.

Talks, lectures in London

The Ancient Near East: the royal

tombs at Ur by Jacques Cellon, British Museum, Great Russell Street, WC1, 11.30, Ambrose Front Hall.

Museums open

People intending to visit museums and galleries during today's bank holiday are advised to check opening times, as opening policies vary across the country. Among national museums closed today are the National Gallery, the British Museum, the Natural History Museum, the Geological Museum, the Hayward Gallery, the Imperial War Museum, the National Army Museum, the National Gallery, the Tate Gallery, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the National Maritime Museum, the Gelfry Museum, the Institute of Contemporary Arts and the Royal Academy.

Bond winners

Winning number in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Bond prizes, announced on Saturday, are: £100,000: 2187 79343 (the winner comes from Birmingham); £50,000: 2317 061850 (Gloucestershire); £25,000: 1415 35181 (Hounslow, London).

The papers

While George Orwell insisted that his novel, *1984*, was a description of all totalitarianisms, whether of the right or left, *The Sun* claims that Orwell's vision, was of an England dominated by Marxist tyranny. While that was a fictional view, the paper says, we should not, however, diminish Orwell's warning. The paper concludes: "As 1984 opens, we have been spared the under Margaret Thatcher. We have hope under her leadership of a better tomorrow. 'Yet all these things are not inevitable, automatic blessings. We have to earn them. We must be vigilant every day in 1984 and beyond to preserve them from any assault.'"

Anniversaries

Gilbert Murray, scholar, was born in Sydney, 1866. Deaths: Alexander William Kinglake, author of *Invasion of the Crimea*, London, 1891; Sir George Alvy, seventh Astronomer Royal (1835-81), 1892, Greenwich.

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Nature notes

The most noticeable birds in the woods are mixed flocks of tits, nuthatches and goldcrests, who work steadily through the trees searching for insects and spiders. Great tits and coal tits hunt among the dead leaves on the ground; blue tits and marsh tits in the lower branches; goldcrests and long-tailed tits towards the treetops. They benefit from each other's discoveries: one will sometimes drive another fiercely away from its prize. Nuthatches in the flocks often leave the tree-trunks and sit across a twig, their short tails in striking contrast with those of the long-tailed tits around them. When two nuthatches start quarrelling, with sharp, piping calls, the cry is frequently taken up by all the other nuthatches in the wood.

Algerian oaks still have bright green and yellow leaves on them. On the roadside, the pale green spikes of cuckoo pint are already several inches high, and unfolding to reveal themselves as arrow-shaped leaves. The heart-shaped leaves of lesser celandine are also coming through, while small cowparsley leaves already form thick carpets. Male buckler fern is battered but still green in the ditches. On dead tree-stumps, candle-snuff fungus lifts its forked grey branches.

DJM

Country code

Those planning to walk off the effects of the festive season are advised by the Central Office of Information to keep to the recognized routes across farmland, and use gates and stiles. Farmers and other land owners have the expensive task of building and maintaining fences, hedges and walls, and damage to them by visitors, however unintentional, can result in costly repairs.

The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Buys	Sells
Australia \$	1.68	1.58
Austria Sch	29.00	27.40
Belgium F	84.50	89.50
Canada \$	1.22	1.19
Denmark Kr	14.80	14.10
Finland Mk	8.74	8.34
France Fr	12.40	11.90
Germany DM	169.00	155.00
Greece Dr	11.50	10.90
Hong Kong \$	1.318	1.268
Ireland Pt	248.00	236.00
Italy Lira	351.00	333.00
Japan Yen	4.60	4.37
Netherlands Gld	11.60	11.08
Norway Kr	159.00	158.00
Portugal Esc	205.00	200.00
Spain Ptas	235.00	225.00
Sweden Kr	12.06	11.46
Switzerland Fr	3.28	3.11
USA \$	1.29	1.24
Yugoslavia Ddr	222.00	208.00

Rate for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index 341.9.

London: The FT index closed up 3.2 at 775.7 on Friday.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 1.25 down at 1258.64.

Walks for the week

A selection of conducted walks in London this week:

Tomorrow: Literary London: Fleet Street, meet St Paul's Underground, 11. Kensington Palace Tour, meet outside Queensway Underground, 2. The London of Charles Dickens, meet Holborn Underground, 11. Bloomsbury, meet Holborn Underground, 7.30. Riverside pubs, prisons and hidden paths, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30.

Wednesday: The London of Sherlock Holmes, meet Covent Garden Underground, 11. The City of London: 2,000 years of history, meet Tower Hill Underground, 2.30. Prisons, executions, a legal pub walk, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30. Best of British pubs night, meet Bond Street Underground, (ticket office), 7.30.

Thursday: Medieval trade guilds, meet Blackfriars Underground, 11. British Museum tour, meet main steps of museum, 2.30. Literary London: Inns of Court and the Central Criminal Court, meet Temple Underground, 10.30. Chelsea: a royal borough, meet Sloane Square Underground, 2.30. London's ghosts, alleys and oddities, meet Embankment Underground, 7.30.

Friday: Twelfth Night: a journey through Shakespeare's London, meet St Paul's Underground, 2. An historic pub walk, Chelsea, meet Sloane Square Underground, 7.30. Dickens's London, meet St Paul's Underground, 2.30.

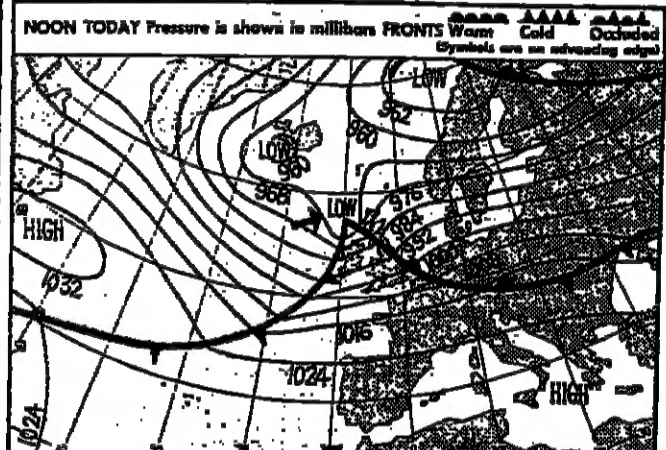
Saturday: Pubs, their history and folklore, meet Holborn Underground, 11. Evil London: crime, meet St Paul's Underground, 2.30. The royal charn of Chelsea Village, meet Sloane Square Underground, 2.30.

Sunday: Historic Westminster, meet Westminster Underground, 11. Tudor and Stuart London, meet Westminster Underground, 2. A journey through Dickens's London, meet St Paul's Underground, 11. Discovering London: Bloomsbury, meet Holborn Underground, 11. Ghosts of the City, meet St Paul's Underground, 2. A London village: Highgate, meet 'Arbury' Underground, 2. An historic pub walk, Hampstead, meet Hampstead Underground, 7.30. Shakespeare's London, a lunchtime pub walk, meet Monument Hill Underground, 1. Pops, Wrens and the Great Fire of London, meet Tower Hill Underground, 2. Through London's East End, meet Aldgate Underground, 11. Two thousand years of the Roman Mile, meet St Paul's Underground, 2.30. Picturesque Hampstead village and the health, meet Hampstead Underground, 11.

Roads

Work on most of Britain's roads is suspended today, though some temporary traffic systems and controls, such as contraflow systems or temporary traffic lights are in operation. Motorists seeking further information on their routes are advised to contact local AA offices.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars



High tides

	AM	PM	MT
London Bridge	12.28	4.0	12.48
Aberdeen	12.28	12.50	12.50
Aberystwyth	10.28	2.4	10.38
Cardiff	6.14	11.6	6.29
Cardigan	10.28	2.4	10.38
Devonport	10.19	3.3	10.48
Dover	4.35	5.1	4.54
Edinburgh	11.25	3.9	11.35
Harwich	11.09	3.3	11.32
Holyhead	9.38	3.3	10.03
Leamington	6.53	3.8	6.58
Leith	11.25	3.9	11.35
Liverpool	10.34	3.9	10.57
Lough Linn	8.47	2.4	9.07
London	11.25	3.9	11.35
Malpas	6.53	3.8	6.58
Newquay	4.24	6.5	4.47
Oban	11.25	3.9	11.35
Penzance	4.02	5.4	4.21
Portsmouth	11.25	3.9	11.35
Sharncliffe	10.25	3.9	10.54
Sharncliffe	11.02	3.9	11.29
Southampton	10.25	3.9	10.54
Swansea	11.02	3.9	11.29
Tees	2.54	3.2	3.11
Widnes-on-Haze	11.02	3.9	11.29

b-blue sky; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; g-gale; h-hail; m-mist; n-northerly; s-southerly; p-p-partly; w-wind; a-arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures Fahrenheit.

Around Britain

	Sun	Rain	Max	Min	Sun	Rain	Max	Min
Scarborough	0.3	-	10	50	Scarborough	0.3	10	50
Bradford	0.3	-	10	50	Bradford	0.3	10	50
Cardiff	0.3	-	10	50	Cardiff	0.3	10	50
Cardigan	0.3	-	10	50	Cardigan	0.3	10	50
Devonport	0.3	-	10	50	Devonport	0.3	10	50
Dover	0.3	-	10	50	Dover	0.3	10	50
Edinburgh	0.3	-	10	50	Edinburgh	0.3	10	50
Harwich	0.3	-	10	50	Harwich	0.3	10	50
Holyhead	0.3	-	10	50	Holyhead	0.3	10	50
Leamington	0.3	-	10	50	Leamington	0.3	10	50
Leith	0.3	-	10	50	Leith	0.3	10	50
Liverpool	0.3	-	10	50	Liverpool	0.3	10	50
Lough Linn	0.3	-	10	50	Lough Linn	0.3	10	50
London	0.3	-	10	50	London	0.3	10	50
Malpas	0.3	-	10	50	Malpas	0.3	10	50
Newquay	0.3	-	10	50	Newquay	0.3	10	50
Oban	0.3	-	10	50	Oban	0.3	10	50
Penzance	0.3	-	10	50	Penzance	0.3	10	50
Portsmouth	0.3	-	10	50	Portsmouth	0.3	10	50
Sharncliffe	0.3	-	10	50	Sharncliffe	0.3	10	50
Sharncliffe	0.3	-	10	50	Sharncliffe	0.3	10	50
Southampton	0.3	-	10	50	Southampton	0.3	10	50
Swansea	0.3	-	10	50	Swansea	0.3	10	50
Tees	0.3	-	10	50	Tees	0.3	10	50
Widnes-on-Haze	0.3	-	10	50	Widnes-on-Haze	0.3	10	50

MODAYS: c, cloud; f, fog; g, gale; h, hail; m, mist; n, northerly; s, southerly; p, part; w, wind; a, arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures Fahrenheit.

Abroad

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